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Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dir	Greece	22 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 Fl
Algeria	3.00 Din	India	150 Rs	Nigeria	2.00 N
Australia	1.25 A	Iran	100 R	Norway	1.25 Nkr
Bahamas	6.00 B	Iraq	100 D	Poland	1.00 Zl
Belgium	2.00 B	Israel	100 N	Romania	1.00 Lei
Bulgaria	2.00 B	Italy	200 L	Saudi Arabia	4.00 R
Cyprus	2.00 C	Japan	100 Y	South Africa	2.00 R
Denmark	2.00 D	Jordan	1.00 D	Spain	1.00 P
Egypt	2.00 E	Kuwait	1.00 D	Sweden	1.00 S
France	2.00 F	Lebanon	1.00 L	Switzerland	1.00 S
Germany	2.00 M	Lithuania	1.00 L	Taiwan	1.00 N
Ghana	2.00 G	Madagascar	2.00 M	Thailand	1.00 B
Greece	2.00 G	Mali	2.00 M	Turkey	1.00 L
Guatemala	2.00 G	Morocco	2.00 M	U.S.	1.00 \$
Haiti	2.00 H	Nicaragua	2.00 N	Yugoslavia	2.00 D

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, Tams, 12-19 (4-4). Friday, variable, possibly showers, LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with showers, Tams, 11-17 (5-10). Friday, cooler, mainly rain. CHANNEL: Thursday, cloudy, Tams, 10-15 (5-10). Friday, rain, Tams, 10-17 (5-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

## Kuwait Prepared to Shock Oil Market Into Frugality

By James M. Markham  
KUWAIT, June 13 (NYT) — The leaders of Kuwait's oil-based economy, convinced that the world has a long-term energy shortage, are preparing to shock the oil market into adopting conservation measures and to develop alternative energy sources.

The sooner the shock is introduced, the lower the final price will be, said Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Jaher, Kuwait's oil minister, in discussing prospects for the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that will open in Geneva June 26. "I think it would be safer for the world if a shock is delivered in Geneva than if a midway compromise is taken without unifying the price," he said.

The minister said that OPEC's first priority should be to stabilize oil prices at a higher level and put an end to the surcharges that many oil-producing nations have been imposing in recent months. With a

## Sets 1990 Targets EEC Unveils Plans To Curb Energy Use

From Agency Dispatches  
BRUSSELS, June 13 — The commission of the European Economic Community today announced an 11-year program aimed at holding oil imports to 470 million tons a year and investing \$50 billion annually in conservation and developing new fuel sources.

To finance this will require changes in the habits of European consumers, said Guido Brunner, the energy commissioner, said.

"We shall have to make enormous efforts. All these long-term measures require swift decisions. We have no time to lose."

Some important elements of the program, he said, would be a 25 percent increase in coal consumption, aid on prices, taxes and incentives to promote conservation, encouraging the auto industry to produce more efficient vehicles and closer watch on the oil market.

The double targets of reducing dependence on outside supplies of oil to 50 percent from the current 55 percent and keeping oil imports at last year's level of 470 million tons have already been approved by the EEC ministerial council.

But the commission's latest proposals for attaining those goals will be studied closely at talks by energy ministers next week and then by meeting of EEC leaders at the end of the month in Strasbourg.

A third aim, outlined in a commission document on objectives for

the 1990, is to reduce progressively the ratio of growth to energy consumption to below 0.7 from the current quotient of 1.0.

Warning that achieving such energy savings would not be easy, the paper said efforts would have to be made "to appeal to a spirit of sacrifice."

"We must act quickly to resolve our energy problems," Mr. Brunner said, adding that failure to adopt the necessary measures could worsen unemployment and throw Western Europe's economy into a further slump.

He added that the commission's approval today of two sets of proposals to forward to the EEC council "represent clear-cut targets that go far beyond previous efforts."

In the years until 1990, he said, we need to invest every year some \$50 billion, he said.

Mr. Brunner said the proposals included:

- Increasing to 75 percent from the current 60 percent the proportion of electricity derived from coal-fired and nuclear plants, an achievement that would increase coal use by 25 percent.
- A stepped-up emphasis on coal liquefaction and gasification with a view to bringing such coal-based fuel into the market within three years "as an important signal to the oil-exporting countries."
- Holding informal talks with the auto industry in an effort to persuade it "to develop less thirsty cars."
- Keeping in permanent contact with the oil companies and compiling figures on supplies, prices and short-term policies, as well as taking action to "control excessive speculation."

## Pan Am Offers N.Y.-California Flight for \$89

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP) — Pan American World Airways today joined the New York-California price war with the cheapest one-way fare yet — \$89 on Sunday.

The offer will be available twice daily on flights of Boeing 747s between New York and Los Angeles, beginning June 30, the fare will be available once a day from New York to San Francisco. Both the Los Angeles and the San Francisco fares are available only until July 19, Pan Am said.

On April 15, World Airways offered a \$107.99 regular ticket. American and Trans World Airlines followed suit with \$108 fares. Pan Am has been offering \$108 standby fare for some time.



Islamic watchdogs of social behavior pour alcoholic drinks down the drain yesterday at Tehran's Intercontinental Hotel.

## Sobriety Checks In At a Tehran Hotel

TEHRAN, June 13 (WP) — The Islamic Republic struck yet another blow against Western decadence yesterday.

Possibly inspired by the recent dumping of liquor stocks at the Iranian Embassy in Washington, armed Islamic militiamen destroyed more than \$1 million worth of alcoholic beverages at the Tehran Intercontinental Hotel, home for most of the foreign correspondents here.

The destruction followed a protracted battle involving the hotel management, its staff and local revolutionary committees over what was to become of the huge stock of booze that has been gathering dust in storerooms beneath the hotel since the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini took over and declared alcohol "haram," or forbidden, in his Islamic Republic.

Militiamen from a local committee, or committee, finally won the day. They arrived at the hotel last night, demanded access to the storage area and began popping the tops of thousands of cans of imported beer and pitching them off a loading ramp into a service driveway at the rear of the building.

Fountains of ale spurted into the air as the six-packs, mostly a Dutch brew called Starbrau, hit the pile.

A few dozen empty bottles of wine and hard liquor were scattered around, but the militiamen had not yet reached the hotel's cases of Scotch whisky, gin, French wine and liqueurs.

Not everyone present approved of the dumping. "All Iran is stupid," said an Iranian chef in broken English as the militiamen systematically disposed of the hundreds of cases of beer. "This is very bad, very stupid."

The next thing to go, some residents fear, may be mixed bathing in the pool that is nestled in a walled garden immediately behind the hotel. Fundamentalist staffers got upset last month when some Air France stewardesses took to sunbathing in their bikinis. A few of the women found themselves being pelted with soft-drink cans from hotel windows. Since then, however, the controversy has died down, and now the women are back.

But the new Ministry of National Guidance is reportedly contemplating a method of sparing onlookers the spectacle of scantily clad men and women in the same pool by setting aside separate swimming days for each sex.

## To Counter OPEC U.S. Joins Europe Appeal For Joint Energy Cutback

By Joseph Fitchett  
PARIS, June 13 (IHT) — As industrialized nations were trying to close ranks to forestall an energy crisis, the United States today joined European government appeals for a coordinated approach to conserving oil and dealing with the oil-exporting bloc.

In a speech at the two-day meeting of foreign and finance ministers of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Warren Christopher, a U.S. deputy secretary of state, said that "concerted action is necessary in both the short and longer run in order to close the gap between oil demand and supply and relieve the upward pressure on prices."

He also called for a joint approach by consuming countries in dealing with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and urged OPEC — which is meeting later this month — to adopt "responsible pricing and production policies to avoid serious damage to the world economy."

His remarks appeared designed to reassure the other industrial nations about U.S. intentions and readiness to try to form a common front on energy. European governments recently were irritated by a U.S. subsidy on imported oil that appeared to undermine U.S. pledges on conservation.

U.S. Commitment Affirmed  
Although Mr. Christopher did not mention the subsidy, he reiterated the Carter administration's commitment to cut back U.S. oil consumption by a million barrels a day by the end of this year. This saving represents half of the global cutback in oil demand sought by the International Energy Agency and the Common Market.

"I can assure you that the U.S. will meet its share of the reduction," Mr. Christopher said, "and we recognize that it may be necessary to undertake stronger or more definite commitments [on energy economies] for this year and next."

The energy problem dominated the first day of talks here, and participants said that energy will be the principal topic at the economic

## Bill Sent to U.S. House Senate Votes to End Rhodesia Sanctions

By Jim Anderson  
WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI) — The Senate today ordered President Carter to end immediately economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia despite Mr. Carter's claim that the southern African nation has not completely terminated its apartheid policy.

The order was tacked onto a \$40.1-billion military authorization bill and sent to the House. If it is passed there, Mr. Carter will face a decision on whether to veto it. The amendment calling for an immediate end to the 13-year-old sanctions policy was proposed by Sen. Harry Byrd, Ind.-Va.

Today's 89-7 vote came after the Senate voted, 52 to 41, yesterday against considering a compromise to delay an end to the sanctions decision until Dec. 1.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has repeatedly called on Congress to use caution in ending the sanctions, despite the election of a government in the country formerly called Rhodesia in which blacks have been given a stronger voice.

Mr. Carter's policy is to maintain the sanctions until Salisbury's newly elected black majority government makes some effort to bring opposition guerrilla groups into the democratic process. He has said that a Senate move to end the sanctions immediately would bring his entire policy into question.

If the Byrd amendment survives a House-Senate compromise version of the defense bill and the president vetoes the package because of it, two-thirds of both houses will be required to override his action.

If the veto were sustained, that would leave the \$40.1-billion defense authorization bill in limbo.

"That may be the course we'll have to follow," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said. "A veto, then the failure to override, and then a consideration of other formulas."

Mr. Vance delivered a blunt warning to both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday: Lifting the sanctions would undermine the U.S.-British effort to bring Zimbabwe Rhodesia closer to a broad-based democracy and would remove the incentive to negotiate an end to the war.

He told the panels that many black Africans and Americans believe that lifting sanctions would align the United States with the white minority and alienate the other African states, to the benefit of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Several members of Congress praised Mr. Vance's presentation and said that, if Mr. Carter had been as forceful and persuasive when he announced his policy last week, it would have fared better on Capitol Hill.

## Vienna Goals Outlined Vance Denies SALT Treaty Amounts to 'Appeasement'

By Fred Farris  
WASHINGTON, June 13 (IHT) — On the eve of President Carter's departure for the Vienna meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today defended the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty against fresh Senate criticism and expressed Mr. Carter's hope that the summit talks will lay a foundation for a stable relationship between the superpowers.

While he portrayed the meeting's objectives as "modest," Mr. Vance told a news conference that the weekend signing of the SALT-2 treaty by the two leaders "is of major importance." Moreover, he said, "It's terribly important that the two

can people have been accurately reflected in the Senate vote and I am confident that the House of Representatives will also rebuff the U.S. administration's bankrupt policy toward Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

Mr. Muzorewa's administration, installed two weeks ago, inherited United Nations' sanctions that were clamped on the country after the white minority government of former Prime Minister Ian Smith unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965 to avoid black majority rule.

At the same time, the secretary spoke with unusual bluntness and heat in rejecting "as misguided and simply wrong" statements by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., that the administration is following a policy of "appeasement" toward the Kremlin.

Sen. Jackson, an influential and frequent critic of White House policy toward the Soviet Union, voiced his unequivocal opposition to the SALT-2 treaty and to U.S.-Soviet relations conducted by the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations in a speech last night to a conservative Democratic group. He said there was danger that "seven years of détente are becoming a decade of appeasement."

Asked for comment today, Mr. Vance said that the SALT treaty "deserves serious and reasoned debate" and that he hoped it could be free of "emotionally charged rhetoric."

"To describe the policy of the administration and the policy pursued by President Nixon, President Ford and Secretary Kissinger as appeasement is in my judgment misguided and simply wrong," he said.

"I have no hesitation at all in saying this is a good agreement, a sound agreement, an agreement which lessens the threat to the United States, which enhances our security and the security of our allies."

## Plurality in U.S. Believes the Russians have pulled ahead militarily, Page 3.

leaders sit down together to begin to explore not only the arms control measures... but other matters affecting the world scene."

Meanwhile, the White House announced that Mr. Carter would address a joint session of Congress Monday after he returns from Vienna.

This will be the first U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in 4½ years and Mr. Carter's first meeting with Mr. Brezhnev. The carefully staged conference is primarily for the purpose of signing the second-stage strategic arms limitation agreement, finally worked out after nearly seven years of negotiations, but the value of personal communication between the two men was underscored by Mr. Vance today.

"I think we must move away from the peaks and valleys, the ups and downs, to a more stable relationship, and I hope that out of this first meeting may come the laying of a foundation for that," he said.

Among the points he said Mr. Carter would emphasize to Mr. Brezhnev are that "détente is a two-way street" and that "it is essential that we find ways to regulate the arms competition between us so

## Skylab Dangers Reflect Key Miscalculation

By Richard D. Lyons  
WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — The Skylab space station, a time-symmetrical of man's ability to conquer space that now seems emblematic of man's inability to plan ahead, is slowly dropping back to Earth, coming 100 yards closer to destruction with every revolution of the globe.

If the observations of the precision radars of the North American Air Defense Command and the calculations of the manned command of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are correct, the huge spacecraft will splatter through the atmosphere about a month from now, with July 16 being the most likely re-entry date.

And this re-entry promises to be the most spectacular and the most dangerous in the 22 years since the first space satellite was placed in orbit.

Consider that Skylab weighs about 80 tons, is the size and shape of a Dutch windmill, 12 stories high, and probably will disintegrate into as many as 500 pieces that will be strewn across a global track, or footprint, 100 miles wide and 4,000 miles long.

Big Pieces  
"What worries us the most are the big pieces," said Richard Smith, director of the \$2 billion Skylab project. "About 10 will come in weighing at least 1,000 pounds each."

Two chunks, a steel airlock and a lead film vault, weigh about 2 tons each and if they crash on land, at speeds of almost 300 mph, they very well might dig craters 100 feet deep.

Possible injury to people is of primary concern, and teams of medical, technical and legal specialists are being assembled by NASA, the Pentagon and the State Department.

If a disaster does occur, the fault lies in a federal budget dispute of the early 1970s, which delayed development of the space shuttle that was to have boosted Skylab to a higher orbit, perhaps as far away as the sun.

Six years ago, when Skylab was launched into its relatively low orbit, 200 miles up, it was believed that the vehicle would not be in danger of re-entry until 1983. But NASA's planners made one basic miscalculation — that of sunspot activity.

The lifetime of a satellite in low

Earth orbit depends mainly on the amount of friction that it generates as it bumps into gas molecules in the upper atmosphere. The more molecules, the more drag, the slower the speed and the closer it drops to the Earth.

Sunspot activity is crucial to satellite drag. When the sun emits more heat than expected, as has happened, the gases expand so that the atmosphere extends farther upward. Thus, more molecules strike the satellite and the orbit decays more quickly.

But these warning trends, called solar cycles, usually can be predicted with ease, and the first such forecast was made by Rudolph Wolf, a Swiss astronomer, in 1851.

During the original planning, NASA's experts believed that the current solar cycle would be mild, achieving an intensity of 66 on the index developed by Wolf. But astronomers at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculated that the solar activity would be much higher, about 119. Soviet scientists, too, predicted much higher sunspot activity, perhaps reaching 153 on the Wolf index. NASA stuck to its original calculations. After it was apparent that they were wrong, the fail-safe position was the development of the space shuttle, but no shuttle has yet been launched.

## Potential Disaster

A potentially disastrous situation looms, although NASA officials say that there is only about 1 chance in 150 that anyone will be injured by Skylab's re-entry.

Mr. Smith said that attempts will be made in the next few weeks to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Want to Try...  
Herald Tribune  
In a Jam? Don't Rely on Uncle Sam

**Weekend**

Securing a Beachhead

**Tomorrow in The Times**



## Rebels Hold Areas of Managua; More Americans Are Evacuated

MANAGUA, June 13 (AP) — Sandinista guerrillas held control of slum districts in Managua today, firing at President Anastasio Somoza's national guardsmen from behind barricades despite rocket and strafing attacks by government planes. Widespread looting broke out in the capital.

Gen. Somoza reported heavy fighting also in the northern cities of Matagalpa and Leon, but a photographer who arrived from Leon said it was almost completely under guerrilla control and fighting had subsided.

The Sandinistas were also reported holding Esteli, another northern city.

An airplane left Managua today carrying about 80 Americans to Panama in the second U.S. evacuation flight in two days, embassy officials here reported. They said the plane carried mostly diplomatic wives and children. Yesterday, 61 U.S. citizens were evacuated.

In a live interview this morning with ABC-TV's "Good Morning America" show, Mr. Somoza said he wanted to "talk to the people of America. I would like to have the backing of the United States to stop this guerrilla warfare. . . I don't need American troops. What I need is a good relationship with the United States."

In the interview, Gen. Somoza reaffirmed that he does not intend to resign and he reiterated his contention that the Sandinistas are controlled by "Marxist-Leninists" backed by Cuba.

Fighting raged on all sides of Managua yesterday. There was heavy gunfire within six blocks of Gen. Somoza's fortified headquarters.

Jeeps and trucks, some towing or carrying 120-mm mortars and heavy machine guns, pulled into the infantry school at the headquarters and came under guerrilla

fire. They were followed by another large convoy of trucks and civilian cars bristling with weapons.

Gen. Somoza's planes attacked two slum districts held by the Sandinistas and their supporters since Saturday, when barricades went up throughout the poor sections of the city.

The guard tore down many of the barricades but they were quickly repaired. Journalists who entered one neighborhood in the southern part of the city found it totally controlled by Sandinistas. In one such district journalists were stopped by two school buses full of youths armed with pistols and rifles.

### Stores Shut by Strike

With the city's stores closed by a general strike that began June 4, widespread looting broke out in the afternoon.

Hundreds of people chanting "Hunger, Hunger!" broke into a supermarket in the Plaza Espana, a shopping center less than a mile from Gen. Somoza's headquarters. They carried off food, clothing, shoes, household goods, liquor and anything they could lift as two jeepsloads of national guardsmen watched. A source said the supermarket belonged to a leader of the anti-Somoza forces.

Associated Press photographer Pat Alisau said the guardsmen "appeared to be there to keep the looting orderly. There was almost a festive air about it. People were smiling and allowing their pictures to be taken." She said that people were strolling through the area with shopping carts, oblivious to the shooting a few blocks away.

The looting ended only when another truckload of guardsmen drove into the plaza and dispersed the crowd by firing over their heads.

Gen. Somoza told a radio interviewer that heavy fighting continued in Matagalpa, 80 miles north of Managua, and Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city, 55 miles northwest of the capital. But AP photographer Richard Cross said Leon had been quiet for the past two days and almost completely under the control of the Sandinistas.

## China, Vietnam Swap Prisoners For 4th Time

FRIENDSHIP PASS, China, June 13 (Reuters) — China and Vietnam today exchanged their fourth batch of prisoners captured during the month-long war earlier this year.

Two representatives from the International Red Cross watched as 65 Chinese and 557 Vietnamese prisoners of war, including 102 women, were repatriated.

The Vietnamese had announced the capture of 240 Chinese troops during the war, which began Feb. 17. One died in captivity and 183 of the rest have been repatriated in the first four exchanges, which began May 21.

The Chinese reported taking 1,651 Vietnamese, of whom 14 subsequently died. Of the rest, 1,282 have been handed back. The final exchange is scheduled for June 22.

## Special Court Gets Charges Against Gandhi

NEW DELHI, June 13 (Reuters) — Charges against former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and five others were filed today before a special court set up to try her for alleged corruption and misuse of power during her emergency rule.

Mrs. Gandhi was charged with conspiracy and criminal misconduct in obtaining payment 139 jeeps for the 1977 general elections, in which her Congress Party suffered a crushing defeat. Also charged were former Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi; Mrs. Gandhi's private secretary, R.K. Dhanwar; her former stenographer, N.K. Manchanda; and businessmen Suresh Vasudev and Jit Paul.

Charges filed before the court also accused the former prime minister of harassing four government officials who were making inquiries into her son Sanjay's dealings. In December, Parliament found Mrs. Gandhi guilty of the same charge. She was expelled from the lower house and jailed for a week.

## Parliament Sets Session in China

PEKING, June 13 (Reuters) — China's parliament, the National People's Congress, will meet Monday for its first full session in 16 months, it was announced yesterday.

The Chinese news agency said that the country's new economic priorities will be debated. New criminal laws also are expected to be approved.

The standing committee of the congress, an executive body which handles legislative work between full sessions of the congress, has been meeting since June 7. The full congress last met in February and March of last year when it approved a new national constitution.



U.S. citizens board Air Force C-130 Hercules in Managua on Tuesday for evacuation to Panama.

## After Clashes With Khuzistan Rebels

## Iran to Impose Curfew on Roads to Iraq

TEHRAN, June 13 (UPI) — Iranian authorities today announced a dusk-to-dawn curfew starting Friday on roads connecting Iraq with southwestern Iran's ethnic Arab province, where guerrillas seeking autonomy clashed with government forces last month.

The curfew was announced as Iranian newspapers launched the most bitter attacks on the Iraqi government since the two countries signed a reconciliation agreement in March, 1975. It marked further deterioration of relations between the two countries, and was sparked by Iranian charges of Iraqi arms supplies to ethnic rebels and an Iraqi air attack on six west Iranian villages last week.

Authorities said that all roads connecting the oil-producing Khuzistan province with the southern Iraqi region would be closed from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. The radio announcement did not say why authorities chose Friday as the day to begin the curfew.

Iran accused Iraq of smuggling arms into Khuzistan when fighting flared there last month between ethnic Arabs and and government forces.

The state radio also said that authorities in Khuzistan had decided to allow those "faithful to the Islamic revolution" to carry arms. The order would effectively make the possession of arms illegal for

ethnic Arabs, who fought government forces when told to surrender their weapons last month. Iranian newspapers said the Iraqi government had lifted the house arrest of Shiite leader Ayatollah Baqer Sadr "following a wave of protests by the Shiites of the world."

The official news agency in Iran said Monday that Mr. Sadr was put under house arrest by 200 Iraqi troops after he sent a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini endorsing his Islamic republic.

In other developments, the newspaper Ettelaat said that 200 oil installation workers went on strike in Ahvaz, Khuzistan's petroleum center, and began a sit-in to demand the release of three colleagues, arrested for an undisclosed cause.

Two more executions were reported today, bringing the total to 298 since February. One man was executed for moral crimes and another for causing "corruption on earth" — a Koran sin of which the details were not released.

sation for the victims and the damage, the radio said.

Iranian officials reported that the air strike against several Kurdish villages near the Iraqi border June 5 killed six persons, wounded many and caused more than \$250,000 in damage. Iran had lodged a strong protest with the Baghdad government over the raid.

The radio said that Mr. Yasin delivered his government's apology to Premier Mehdi Bazargan and Ibrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister, yesterday.

### Dalai Lama in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP) — The Dalai Lama arrived here yesterday on his first visit to a Communist country since fleeing from Tibet during the 1959 revolt against China. Tass reported.

## U.S. Joins Europe Appeal For Joint Energy Cutback

(Continued from Page 1) Washington, has expressed confidence that the United States will play a leading role in trying to stabilize oil prices and supplies.

Asked what the U.S. expected from OPEC, U.S. officials declined to spell out specific price levels, but President Carter said recently that he hoped OPEC nations would "level off their price — certainly not to exceed the rate of inflation."

U.S. officials here said they hoped that OPEC would end the pattern of "helter-skelter price rises."

Mr. Carter has also said that OPEC should "increase production [if] consuming nations . . . impose and adhere to strict conservation measures."

Western proposals under discussion for the Tokyo summit conference include a possible buyers' cartel to negotiate with OPEC on an agreed price level, further conservation measures among industrial nations and a large fund to stimulate research into synthetic fuels like shale oil, which can substitute for oil.

U.S. officials taking part in the OECD meeting said that steps in all these areas could have enough combined impact to restore equilibrium in energy markets.

### Sharing Plans Jeopardized

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP) — Since the Carter administration delayed until now submitting legislation that would extend key provisions of a law that allows 21 international oil companies to participate in the IEA's information and oil-sharing plans without fear of anti-trust charges, all the elaborate oil-sharing plans of industrial nations may be unworkable by the end of the month.

The provisions expire June 30, and congressional sources say that action by then is extremely unlikely. Several of the companies say that, without the anti-trust provision, they could not risk participating. "The answer is no, an emphatic no," an Exxon spokesman said.

Technically, the maneuver should position the vehicle so that, at about eight hours before re-entry, the spacecraft could be rotated to reduce its drag sufficiently to keep it aloft another four hours. "The point is, if we see that Skylab is going to fall along a track that would take it over heavily populated areas, we would try to delay re-entry for two or three revolutions so that the re-entry track would be over less populated areas," Mr. Smith said.

## Skylab Dangers Reflect Miscalculation

(Continued from Page 1) He added, however, that the next maneuver could come as early as a few days from now, and if it is unsuccessful, the spacecraft might start to tumble uncontrollably and "put us in worse condition."

No Accurate Prediction Even in the last few hours before re-entry, it will be impossible to accurately predict the locations where debris might fall, a situation that has led to concern by members of Congress such as Rep. John Burton, D-Calif., and by Sen. Greenlaw, co-founder of Chicken Little Associates, a group seeking to alert the public to the potential dangers of the falling Skylab.

"We think the dangers are far worse than NASA has let on," Mr. Greenlaw said. "Some of the larger pieces may come in at 1,500 mph and leave a crater three-quarters of a mile across."

### New Procedures Approved

## European DC-10s Cleared To Return To Air Tuesday

By Gilbert Seddon

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters) — European-registered DC-10s will fly again next week, Claude Abraham, the French civil aviation director-general, said tonight.

The aviation authorities of 21 European countries, including France, approved a program of intensified inspection and maintenance procedures today that will return the European-owned DC-10s to service by Tuesday, he said.

Mr. Abraham said that the European DC-10s would not fly to the United States, where the aircraft has been grounded following the country's worst air disaster. An American Airlines DC-10 lost an engine on takeoff from O'Hare Airport in Chicago on May 25 and crashed, killing 275 persons.

"We have drawn up a series of checks to be carried out," Mr. Abraham said. "Once these checks are made, the planes will fly again."

Mr. Abraham said that there should be no confrontation between the Europeans and the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, which ordered the grounding of U.S.-registered DC-10s and barred the use of DC-10s in U.S. airspace.

"Each of the civil aviation administrations in Europe will deal with its nationally registered DC-10s," he said. "But we expect our planes to fly again and there should be absolutely no contradiction with the FAA."

Mr. Abraham said that the European DC-10s would not fly to the United States because of the FAA ban. "We will comply with such a decision, although it is debatable on legal grounds," he said.

The French domestic airline, Union des Transports Aeriens (UTA), which says that it is losing 1 million francs (about \$230,000) a day due to the grounding of its six DC-10s,

is preparing to fly those planes again, officials said.

An official of McDonnell Douglas, which makes the DC-10, welcomed the European plan. "The DC-10s are perfectly safe and should resume commercial flights right away," John Cooke, the company's deputy director for external relations, said at an air show here. "We are firmly convinced that the plane is certainly airworthy."

All European countries except Yugoslavia have grounded their DC-10s.

### Engine Pylons Checked

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (UPI) — Teams of FAA investigators are checking the design, manufacturing records and factory assembly of DC-10 engine pylons, an agency official said yesterday.

Sixteen inspectors — four teams of four each — have been working 12-hour days since last Thursday, said James Robinson, chief of the FAA's engineering and manufacturing flight standards division.

The pylon connects the engine and wing. After the Chicago crash, in which the left-wing engine fell off the pylon, six other DC-10s were found to have cracked pylons. The FAA is checking how the pylon design was approved by the government, whether the approved design was followed, how the structure was built and other questions, he said.

Mr. Robinson said that the investigators may recommend changes in the certification procedures and that he would like to comment on the team's findings.

Investigators also are examining files at the FAA's Hawthorne, Calif., office, he said, "to make sure no changes were made in the air plane that would invalidate its certificate" — in other words, to be sure that the aircraft company built the plane according to the standards that the FAA had approved.

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Times reported that the FAA board indicated that it faultily pylons discovered on 4 DC-10s were damaged by airframe mechanics.

The newspaper, quoting a source close to the investigation, said the testimony of McDonnell Douglas engineers and American Airlines mechanics seemed to indicate that the engine supports "were damaged when they went on or off the airplane wing."

John Cyrocki, head of the hearing board in Tulsa, said that it was still too early to decide whether cracked pylons were due to poor design or faulty maintenance, if newspaper said.

### Japan Volcano Erupts

TOKYO, June 13 (AP) — Mount Aso in Japan's main southern island of Kyushu erupted today for the first time in two years.

## Heroin Consumption in U.S. Falls But Up Sharply in West Europe

PARIS, June 13 (AP) — The heroin problem in the United States has become less serious than in Western Europe, the U.S. State Department said today.

In contrast to the 1960s, when the French Connection sent heroin from Europe to the United States, U.S. consumption is down by almost half, while in Europe it has increased sharply since 1973, the department said.

The State Department attributed Washington's success to its strategy of paying heroin-producing countries and their farmers to stop making the narcotic. Now it wants European countries to follow suit, according to a State Department paper distributed at a gathering of foreign ministers of Western industrial nations at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The paper said that seizures of heroin in Western Europe had grown fivefold since 1973, and stood at 575 kilograms last year. Meanwhile, seizures had dropped 60 percent in the United States in the same period, said Mathias Falco, assistant secretary of state dealing with the international narcotics problem.

She said that deaths in the United States caused by narcotics had dropped from 1,500 in 1976 to 420 in 1978. Mexico, she said, used to supply 90 percent of U.S. heroin. Now it provides only 50 percent. Turkey and Iran, once major producers, had also ceased to turn out heroin because of financial embargos, she said.

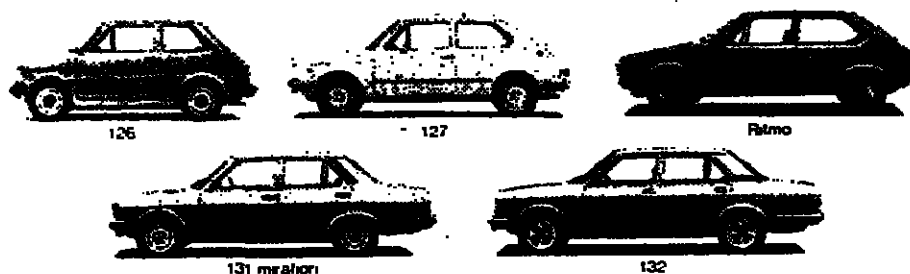
Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, urged OECD member states to adopt the U.S. strategy of paying heroin producing countries to farm other crops, and proposed that they pool statistics to get a global picture of the problem.

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FIAT

## Kuwait Prepared to Shock Consumers Into Saving Oil

(Continued from Page 1) unwillingness of Americans to realize that the oil market was tightening. "The Iranian shortage had already developed," he said. "One could see a large disruption of supply."

While Western Europe and Japan were building up their oil inventories, he said, the United States was dipping into its own, apparently thinking the problem would somehow go away.

"Now the Americans have to make up for it, but at extremely high prices," Sheikh Ali said. "And I'm afraid that in the United States, there is a feeling that you can buy your way out by paying an additional two or three dollars. As usual, your presidential election is coming early. No one wants to be without heating oil in New Hampshire."

In keeping with tradition, the minister declined to reveal Kuwait's position at the forthcoming

### Convicted Legislator Resigns Knesset Seat

TEL AVIV, June 13 (AP) — Shmuel Rechtman, a member of the ruling Likud coalition who was convicted of taking a bribe, resigned his seat in Israel's Knesset (parliament) today.

The 59-year-old former mayor of Rehovot was sentenced in January to 3½ years in prison for taking a bribe from a local contractor.

ing OPEC meeting, where it may again end up playing a mediator's role between radicals and conservatives. But he predicted that, if a compromise price of about \$17 a barrel — up from the official OPEC price of \$14.55, which has become only theoretical — is struck, "the surcharges will remain and may increase."

"If a compromise doesn't develop and a higher price is achieved," he said, "then we have a fighting chance on both fronts in the sense that we may be able to convince the world to consume less and we may be able to convince the diverse members of OPEC not to introduce surcharges."

"You see, our problem over the last three years has been in trying to avoid anything that would displease the major industrialized countries to an extent that we allowed them to pressure us to lead them into this oil trap," Sheikh Ali said. "If we had increased prices at least to catch up with inflation over the last three or four years, I think more oil would today be on the market and the consumption would have been less."

"But every time you say this, you are labeled as an extremist, you are labeled as someone who is trying to destroy industrial world growth," said the minister.

With about \$30 billion invested abroad, much of it in the United States, the Kuwaitis clearly have a stake in the prosperity of the West.

For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

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Some choose this quiet, comfortable retreat on the Rhine because it's only 20 minutes from Frankfurt airport. Others choose it because of the peaceful place to relax in. There's the Rhine Bar and the three superb restaurants, 242 rooms, all with TV. And some of the finest conference facilities for miles around.

**MILANO HILTON**  
The service is friendly, the welcome warm and memorable. Station and air terminal are just across the street. Cathedral, La Scala and shops are within walking distance. There's a bar, room, delicious meals at the Ristorante da Giuseppe, and a collection of the London Piano Bar and the Music Club Discotheque.

**BRUSSELS HILTON**  
This elegant hotel stands on the Boulevard de la Woluwe, one of the most elegant and fashionable streets in Brussels, only a few minutes from the Grand Place. The top floors have been styled by the well-known interior designer, Guy de Meir, and the hotel has a fine view of the Grand Place.

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## Charter, Kennedy Launch Fight Over Health Plans

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy launched a fight over health plans yesterday and pitted divergent proposals against other at televised news conference at the White House and on all TV.

The debate focused on the process of enactment of each plan and their respective costs, fairness and efficacy.

Willingness to compromise was stated by the president and of the congressional chairman joined him as he outlined his plan, which he said would meet the most urgent needs of the American people.

Under the president's proposal, which is designed as the first in a comprehensive program of U.S. family's hospital and health care, the cost of care would be shared by the employer, employee and the government.

The plan would also provide for a fund totaling \$6.1 billion to pay medical costs for the poor.

**Costs at Issue**

Sen. Kennedy's proposal would not differentiate between the poor and the elderly and the rest of the population. Under his plan, every American would receive the same health care and a physician could not tell if his patient was rich or poor.

The White House and Sen. Kennedy took issue with each other's cost estimates. The White House estimated that the Kennedy plan would cost \$63.8 billion. Sen. Kennedy estimates the cost at \$35.7 billion, taking into account an estimated savings by individuals and state and local governments of \$28.1 billion.

**Funds for Poor, Aged**

In addition, \$18.2 billion in federal funds would be used in a program called HealthCare, merging aid for the poor and Medicaid for the elderly. The program would expand coverage for those who give \$2 billion in aid to the process claims and provide for prenatal care.

The HealthCare program also would include all patients in city-county hospitals. Under current law, some of these patients are covered by Medicaid, and their medical costs are borne by local governments.

Administration officials indicated enactment of a national plan would be contingent on enactment of hospital cost containment legislation. "You can't have all these additional demands on a system without some sort of control," said Stuart Eizenstat, the president's chief domestic adviser.

**Legislators Join Carter**

Among those joining the president were Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a long-time antagonist of Sen. Kennedy. Sen. Long proposed several more restrictive plans of his own. "We take the best that we have to offer and the best that the president has to offer, and sound the bell," Mr. Long said.

**Charter Tells Congressmen at Dinner: Kennedy Runs, I'll Whip His Ass**

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP) — Two congressmen yesterday told President Carter as saying that, if Sen. Edward Kennedy challenges him for the 1980 Democratic nomination, he would whip his ass.

Rep. William Brodhead, D-Mich., and Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., said that at a White House dinner Monday they both heard Carter make the remark in answer to a question. They said that repeated it after being asked to do so.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said today that although he could not confirm the comment "I can confirm, as the president has indicated publicly, that any race he is involved in he wins and intends to win."

Appearing on a television show today, Sen. Kennedy laughed when asked for his reaction, then said: "Well, if I were to run, I don't intend to, I would hope to win."

The interviewer persisted, asking: "So you don't expect him to do it?"

"Well, since I'm not a candidate and don't expect to be..." the Massachusetts Democrat replied with a smile.

About 60 House members attended the dinner. Mr. Downey, who was sitting next to Mr. Carter at a small table, said that the president was asked how he felt about the 1980 presidential race. He quoted him as saying, "I feel good. I'm ready."

He said that when the president then was asked about Sen. Kennedy, Mr. Carter replied: "If Kennedy runs, I'll whip his ass."

**Went to U.S. in 1969**

**Cuba Says N.Y. Hijacker Ex-Defector**

MIAMI, June 13 (UPI) — Havana radio today confirmed that the man who hijacked a Delta Airlines L-1011 jet to Cuba Monday was Eduardo Guerra Jimenez, a former Cuban Air Force lieutenant who stole a MIG fighter and defected to the United States in 1969.

"The hijacker was arrested by the Cuban authorities and is subject to investigation and legal procedures," according to the broadcast, monitored in Miami.

"His name is Eduardo Guerra Jimenez," the state radio reported. "He deserted from the Cuban Air Force [in] October, 1969, when he was in charge of a MIG-17, to the United States, where he received asylum."

Mr. Guerra was a 37-year-old disillusioned pilot with a broken marriage who flew his MIG-17 to Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., a decade ago and surrendered to security personnel.

In Monday night's hijacking, the suspect took over the New York-Fort Lauderdale jet, telling the flight-deck crew that he had a knife and a bomb. It was the first commercial jetliner to be hijacked to Cuba since 1972.

**Soviet Prisoner Won't Be Freed, Sakharov Told**

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI) — Soviet authorities have told Andre Sakharov, the dissident leader, that one of three men still in prison for a 1970 hijacking attempt has no behaved and will not be freed, Mr. Sakharov said today.

Mr. Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, sent a telegram to President Leonid Brezhnev in April asking the release of Iosif Mendelevich, Yuri Fyodorov and Alexei Murzhenko, who have been in prison since their arrest in 1970.

Mr. Sakharov said that the reply from the Soviet procurator's office covered only the Mendelevich case and did not discuss the other two.

"The procurator's office does not see any reason for freeing him because he did not behave in prison and did not follow the path of good labor," Mr. Sakharov said.

Seven others imprisoned in the case — involving a plot to hijack a Soviet plane at Leningrad in an attempt to get to Israel — were released in April, two of them in the exchange of five dissidents for two convicted Soviet spies.

**Ghana's New Regime Vows to Honor Pact**

LONDON, June 13 (Reuters) — Ghana's new revolutionary government will honor its international financial and contractual agreements and maintain existing foreign policy, Accra radio said today.

The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, which ousted the regime of Gen. Fred Akuffo on June 4, said that it would continue to give moral and material support to liberation movements in southern Africa.

**As SALT-2 Signing Nears**

**Poll Shows U.S. Plurality Sees Soviet Military Lead**

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — The signing of a Soviet-U.S. arms accord only days away has a solid plurality of U.S. citizens believe that the United States is behind the Soviet Union militarily, but stands a better chance of maintaining equality under a new treaty, according to the New York Times-CBS News survey.

An overwhelming majority of polled favor arms control in general. But nearly two-thirds are reserving judgment on the treaty, which President Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev are expected to sign Monday in Vienna.

As of early this month, opinion was running 3-to-1 in favor of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, 27 percent to 9 percent, with 64 percent undecided. Liberals favor SALT-2, considerably more than conservatives. It draws roughly equal support among Democrats and Republicans, and slightly more support among independents.

The public attitudes reflect preliminary skirmishing under way in the Senate, where critics like John Glenn, D-Ohio, Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Jake Garn, R-Utah, question whether the treaty provisions can be verified.

The poll suggests that the risk of Soviet cheating and U.S. ability to monitor against treaty violations will be a critical factor in shaping opinion among the undecided.

Of those polled, 47 percent do not expect the Soviet Union to live up to the treaty terms. But 54 percent believe President Carter's assertions that the United States would be able to detect violations, and that group comprises the treaty's strongest supporters.

The poll shows that the treaty is favored, 6-to-1, among those who are confident of U.S. ability to prevent cheating; those who think that

**China Sign Scientific Treaty**

BEIJING, June 13 (UPI) — The United States and China signed a scientific exchange agreement yesterday for U.S. aid in the construction of a large particle accelerator. Under the accord, the Chinese will use U.S. expertise to build a 50 electron-volt high-energy accelerator — the fourth largest in the world — underground near the tourist site of the Ming Dynasty.

The agreement implements a pact on science and technology cooperation signed in Washington Jan. 31 by President Jimmy Carter and visiting Deputy Premier Xiaoping.

**Japanese Aide to Europe**

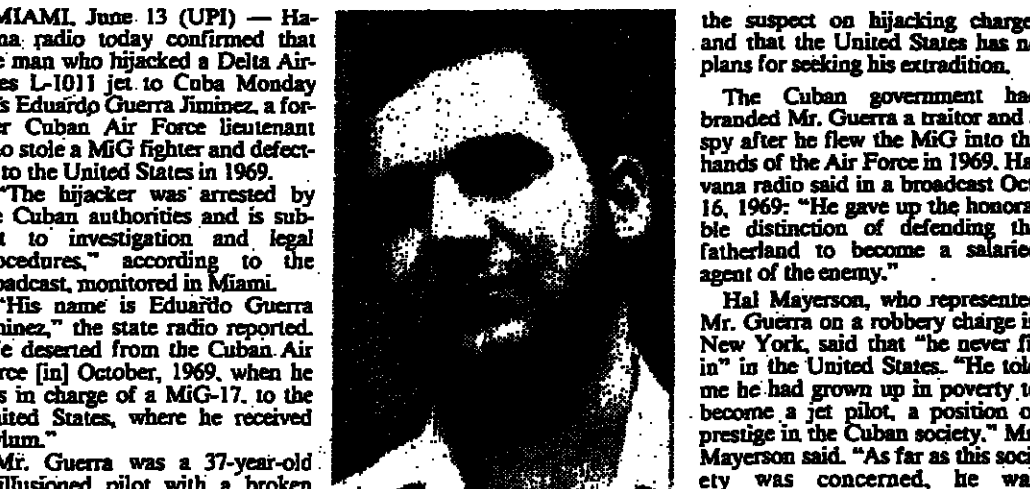
TOKYO, June 13 (Reuters) — Toshikazu Hashimoto, Japan's trade and industry deputy minister for international affairs, will leave tomorrow for talks in Britain, West Germany and France on energy problems before the Tokyo economic summit conference, ministry officials said today.



STEPPING OUT — Andrea Gwendolyn, the 8-year-old daughter of West German President Walter Scheel, marches to a slightly different drummer Monday as she joins a border-guard contingent assembled in Bonn to honor visiting Premier Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore.

## Went to U.S. in 1969

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Eduardo Guerra Jimenez

affairs for the State Department, said that President Fidel Castro was at the airport when the jet landed. "He went out to insure expeditious handling of the incident," Mr. Smith said, adding that Cuba promised to prosecute

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## Caps 4,000-Year Effort

### Man-Powered Flight a Dream Come True

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT) — For more than 4,000 centuries, men have tried to flap, pedal or crank their way into the air unaided by beasts or engines. But without the technological advances of recent years, man-powered flight would have remained an unfulfilled dream.

Yesterday's flight by Bryan Allen and his 70-pound aircraft across the English Channel represented a triumph for modern chemistry, physics and engineering, as well as for Mr. Allen's skill and powerful leg muscles. The whole of modern science and technology stood behind the builder of the Gossamer Albatross, Dr. Paul MacCready, and the others in his 35-member engineering team from Pasadena, Calif.

Man has not lacked for ingenious mechanical ideas for flight. The ancient Greeks, Babylonians, Indians and Chinese, among others, all apparently experimented with man-powered flying contraptions.

**Motor More Efficient**

They all failed, partly because they did not understand aerodynamic principles and partly because they did not have the necessary materials. Emperor Wen Hsian Ti of China, who reigned from A.D. 550 to 551, had so little confidence in the bamboo-winged ornithopters (flapping machines) of his day that he assigned condemned prisoners to fly them as test pilots, launching themselves and their craft from a 90-foot tower. All suffered fatal crashes.

Leonardo da Vinci devised a number of clever mechanical devices for transforming the power of a man's arms and legs into the flapping of artificial wings. But even the strongest man is extremely heavy and inefficient compared with the most efficient natural combustion motor. The best athletes, all weighing more than 100 pounds, have been able to produce up to one and a quarter horsepower for bursts of up to one minute by simultaneously pedaling and cranking. But after a minute their output rapidly falls to about one-half horsepower.

Experiments during the 18th and 19th centuries demonstrated that man-powered flights would probably require less energy if the craft had fixed wings like a glider, rather than flapping, birdlike wings. A great discovery at the end of the 19th century was that a forward-moving wing would lift efficiently only if its upper surface was curved so that the air was forced to travel over it faster than the air passing under the lower surface.

But even the most successful gliders were far short of man-

powered flight. A glider constantly falls, staying aloft by maneuvering itself into columns of warm air that rise faster than it is falling. A true man-powered craft must sustain itself without any help from nature.

The problem was that any craft that man could devise was heavier than that which could be kept aloft with only one horsepower or so of power.

The first fully authenticated flight of an aircraft that took off and flew exclusively under human muscle power took place in 1961. The Sumpac plane, built by engineers at Southampton University in England, used the ultralight alumi-

num alloys and plastic covering then available.

Since then, one of the most important contributions to manned flight has been the development of ultrastrong polyester film. The Du Pont Mylar film used to cover the craft that flew the channel yesterday is only five ten-thousandths of an inch thick, but strong enough to reduce the requirement for supporting members. Structural parts were fabricated from a carbon-filament composite material, an extremely strong, light substance developed in recent years to replace metal parts in high-performance combat planes.

While the Gossamer Albatross weighed 70 pounds including safety equipment, its basic weight was only 55 pounds, meaning that it required only about one-quarter horsepower to stay aloft. The best efforts to lighten an aircraft in the 1960s produced flying machines requiring one full horsepower — close to the limit that a man can produce for a short burst.

**Wiesenthal Asks Bid to Extradite Nazi Mass Killer**

VIENNA, June 13 (UPI) — Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal appealed yesterday for international pressure to extradite Dr. Josef Mengele, the mass murderer who has often been reported to be living in Paraguay.

"I appeal to you, in this International Year of the Child, to use all your influence so that the murder of hundreds of thousands of children by a doctor of medicine, who is enjoying his liberty within a member country of the United Nations, will not go unpunished," Mr. Wiesenthal said in a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mengele, who would now be 68, was an SS captain and doctor at the Auschwitz death camp in Poland where more than 4 million persons were killed.

After the war, Mengele reportedly fled to Argentina and was said to have become a naturalized citizen of Paraguay in 1959.

Mr. Wiesenthal asked for international pressure on Paraguay, which denies harboring Mengele, to return him to West Germany for trial.

**Rep. Flood Undergoes Surgery for Cataract**

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP) — Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., who is awaiting a retrial on federal bribery and conspiracy charges, underwent successful surgery yesterday to remove a cataract from his right eye, his office said.

"The doctor expects the congressman to recover sight in that eye," said Mike Clark, a spokesman for Rep. Flood. The congressman, 75, also has a cataract in his left eye, but it has not seriously impaired his vision, doctors said.

la chrysothèque  
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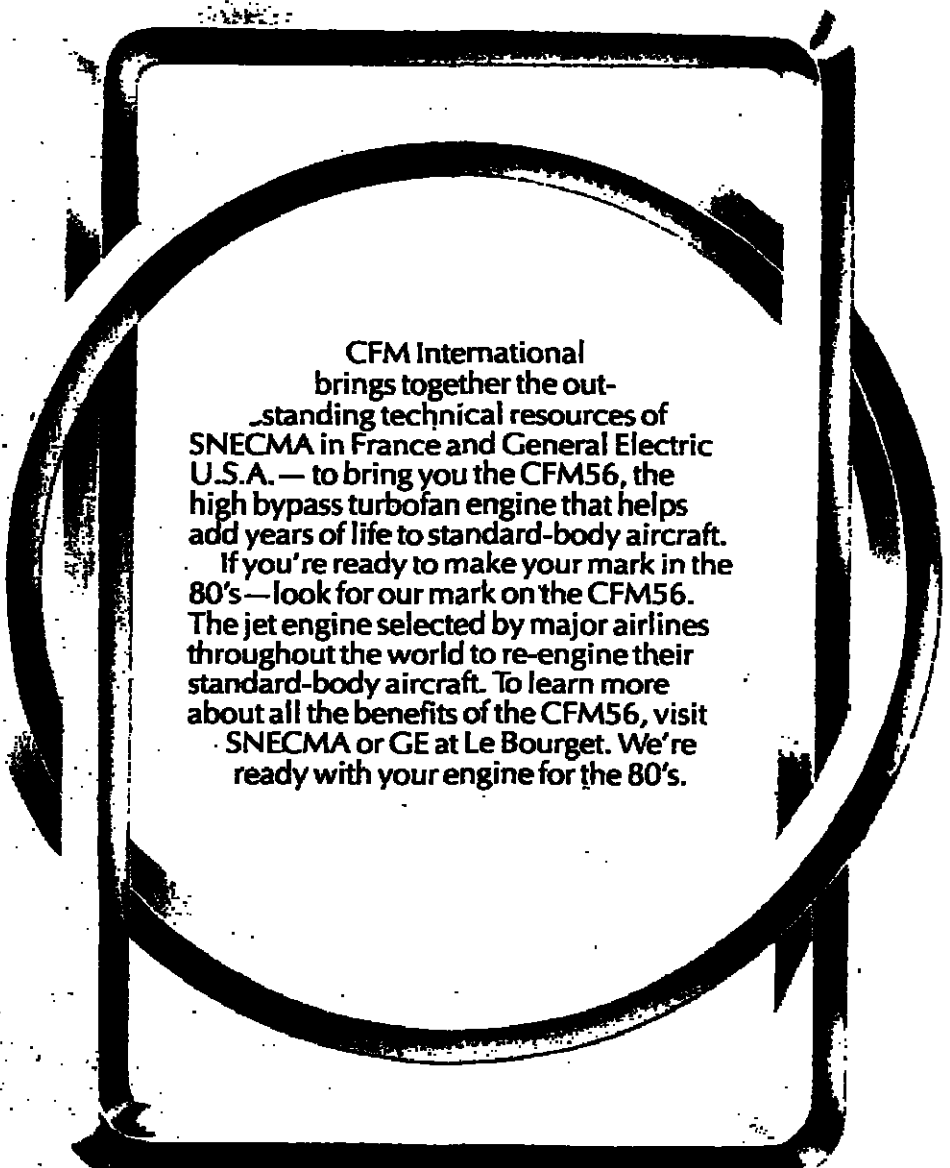
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## Rebukes Thailand for Returning Cambodian Refugees

# U.S. Assails Hanoi For Expelling Chinese

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — Describing the refugee problem in Southeast Asia as a disaster, the United States condemned Vietnam yesterday for a policy of forcing its Chinese minority to leave the country. It also rebuked Thailand for forcibly returning thousands of Cambodian refugees to their war-torn country.

The State Department said that the flow of refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia had gone out of control in recent months. "The problem is simply overwhelming," a senior department official said. "And it will get worse. It is a massive disaster."

The migration had been heavy even before the latest events. But in recent months, with Vietnam apparently trying to get rid of almost all of its Chinese for forcing them to leave, often on flimsy boats, and to pay large bribes in gold, the problem has become staggering, the official said.

An official said that the population displacement in Southeast Asia probably is the world's greatest since World War II, when millions of Europeans were forced to find new homes.

Yesterday, the United States sharply criticized Vietnam for what seems to be a coordinated policy of forcing Vietnamese of Chinese origin to leave the country.

There are more than a million Chinese in Vietnam, most of them in the south. About 500,000 others

have left in the last year, with many of them going north by land to China, but a majority fleeing by boat, seeking refuge in Malaysia, Hong Kong, Indonesia or Thailand.

"The information we have received makes it clear that the Vietnamese government has insti-

tuted policies to rid itself of the elements of society it regards as undesirable," said Hoddie Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman. "These include Vietnamese of Chinese ethnic origin. In addition, the Vietnamese authorities seem to be profiting from the flow by requiring payment of bribes to facilitate departure."

"We strongly condemn these callous actions by the Vietnamese government," he said. "We call upon Vietnam to live up to its obligations and treat its own people humanely so they do not feel compelled to flee."

Mr. Carter said that the United States also had urged the Vietnamese authorities to regulate the flow of refugees so that their numbers are "commensurate with the international community's ability to care for them."

### Facilities Overtaxed

As a result of the fighting in Cambodia, thousands of Cambodians have poured into neighboring Thailand in recent months, overtaxing their refugee facilities. Recently, the Thais have forced as many as 40,000 back to Cambodia.

"We are saddened and concerned about the return of the Cambodian refugees to an uncertain fate," Mr. Carter said. He said that the root of the problem was the invasion of Cambodia last December by Vietnam. However, he added, while the United States sympathized with Thailand's problems, "we deeply regret the actions now taking place."

Mr. Carter said that the United States was urging the Thais to allow time for the Cambodian refugees to be interviewed for possible admission to the United States, France and other countries.

There are about 300,000 refugees in Thai camps and authorities have said that they can accept no more, officials here said. A senior official said that the problem was so overwhelming that the United States, which is taking 7,000 boat people a month, had "no action plan." He added that by making statements, the administration hoped to encourage an international climate "to discourage Vietnam from its current course."

## Manila Troops Kill 4 Guerrillas

MANILA, June 13 (UPI) — Government troops destroyed a Communist hideout and killed four insurgents in a night-hour clash 20 miles north of the Clark U.S. Air Base, authorities said today.

An officer was killed and seven soldiers were wounded in the latest of a series of battles between the rebel New People's Army and the martial law regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The New People's Army is the military arm of the outlawed Maoist-oriented Philippine Communist Party.

## Yemen Asks U.S. to Help In Reorganizing Forces

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP) — Three months after it suddenly was granted the fourth-largest arms package that the United States will sell abroad this year, Yemen is asking Washington to send senior U.S. military advisers to help reorganize its armed forces to use the equipment.

The appeal for a more direct U.S. military role in the Arabian peninsula and Gulf region is being delivered in Washington this week by Abdullah al-Asnaji, top political adviser to President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Mr. al-Asnaji called on Americans to "liberate themselves from the Vietnam complex" by actively defending "certain political values" in the region. In an interview here, he praised President Carter's decision last March to rush \$390 million in sophisticated weaponry to Yemen during a brief border war with South Yemen's Marxist government.

The praise, and a plea for more direct help, also were contained in a letter Mr. al-Asnaji handed to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Monday. The Yemeni official, who was until recently foreign minister, met with members of Congress yesterday.

Mr. Carter employed the first waiver ever used to speed a scheduled arms delivery around congressional review for the Yemen arms package, which administration officials said was intended "to draw the line" against Soviet-backed "destabilization" efforts against governments friendly to the West and to Saudi Arabia in particular.

But Mr. al-Asnaji said that the 30,000-man Yemeni Army, which largely has been trained and equipped by the Soviet Union over the past decade, was having trouble

converting to U.S. material and methods and would benefit from a reorganization program that would be directed by U.S. officers stationed in Yemen.

The 30 to 50 U.S. military instructors training the Yemenis on the new equipment have been rotating from the United States for short stays. Members of a military planning and command-structure team headed by Maj. Gen. Richard Lawrence, stationed temporarily in Saudi Arabia, also have visited Yemen to survey that country's defense needs.

Mr. al-Asnaji said Yemen would welcome a similar planning mission and predicted that permanently stationing senior U.S. officers in the area would not draw criticism from other Arab countries.

In a clear reference to the Soviet advisers in South Yemen, Mr. al-Asnaji said of other Arab countries: "Have they objected to others being present in the area? It is how you present your case. Allow these states to invite you and eventually they will invite you. . . . The American role should be to remind those that are interfering in the region that they should refrain from doing so."

Mr. al-Asnaji's appeal for a more direct military relationship with Washington appeared calculated in part to put South Yemen on notice that future fighting could involve direct U.S. opposition, although he stressed in the interview that he "was not trying to drag Americans into anything."

His comments to congressional sources yesterday also indicated irritation with slow deliveries of the U.S. arms through Saudi Arabia. The Saudis are paying for the arms package and insist on U.S. military help for Yemen being channeled through Saudi Arabia.

Yemen privately has sought direct supply from the United States since 1975, when discussions on an arms deal began. Mr. al-Asnaji said that he welcomed direct economic and cultural ties with the United States, but he emphasized that any increased U.S. presence in Yemen should be made in the context of the trilateral military arrangement.

Yemen has received most of the \$390 million arms package, which includes a squadron of F-5E jet fighters, 64 M-60 tanks, 100 armored personnel carriers and Vulcan anti-aircraft guns.

## Bomb Kills Worker At Spain Atomic Site

BILBAO, Spain, June 13 (AP) — A bomb exploded today at the construction site of the Lemoniz nuclear energy plant just outside Bilbao, killing at least one person and injuring several others, the police said.

Basque separatists planted a bomb there in March, last year, killing two workers and injuring a dozen.

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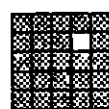
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SUMMIT SECURITY — Japanese police parade in Tokyo in preparation for a seven-nation summit meeting June 28 and 29. Authorities fear attempts to disrupt the conference.

## Jailed by Russians in 1945

# Israel Asks Carter Aid in Tracing Sweden

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, June 13 (WP) — Israel has asked President Carter to press Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in the upcoming Vienna summit for information on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews in Hungary during World War II and who is said to be still in a Soviet prison.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, joining an effort by international Jewry to free Mr. Wallenberg, if he is still alive, said he had instructed Israel's ambassador to the United States, Ephraim Evron, to ask Mr. Carter to raise the issue in Vienna.

After first denying that Mr. Wallenberg was imprisoned in Russia, the Soviet Union in 1957 informed the Swedish government that Mr. Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in the Lubyanka prison. However, relatives said today that Soviet estimates who have been released reported seeing Mr. Wallenberg in prison as recently as 1975.

Jan Kaplan, a Soviet Jew who last year was released briefly, telephoned his sister in Tel Aviv and told her he met in 1975 a Swedish prisoner who had been detained since 1945, when Mr. Wallenberg was taken into custody by the Russians in Budapest and disappeared. No other Swedish national is known to have been imprisoned that long.

### Relatives' Statement

Nina Lagergren and Guy von Dardel, of Sweden, Mr. Wallenberg's half sister and half brother, said at a news conference here that "the Israeli people, the Jews of the world, are entitled to know what happened to the man who went on a mission of humanity."

Mr. Wallenberg, who is not a Jew, has been honored in Israel with the title of "righteous gentile," given to persons who assisted Jews during the Nazi pogroms. Mr. Wallenberg's family has formed committees in the United States and Britain to pressure the Soviet Union to acknowledge the former diplomat's presence and to free him.

Mr. Wallenberg, who would be 66 now, was an architect who went to Budapest with diplomatic credentials in 1944 after the Nazis began deporting Hungary's 700,000 Jews to extermination camps. He printed thousands of Swedish

passports and distributed them while building an elaborate organization with hospitals and shelters protected by the Swedish flag.

Apparently suspecting him, the Russians arrested Mr. Wallenberg in January, 1945. Through the remaining years of Stalin's regime, the Kremlin denied that Mr. Wallenberg was in the Soviet Union, but four years after Stalin's death, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced that a death certificate had been found in prison archives, saying that Mr. Wallenberg died in 1947.

## Obituaries

# Gen. Edward Almond, 86 Fought for U.S. in 3 Wars

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 13 (AP) — Lt. Gen. Edward Mallory Almond, 86, who served the U.S. Army in three wars and commanded the ground troops in the Inchon landing in Korea, died Monday.

Gen. Almond served from 1946-51 as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief of staff at Headquarters Far East and UN Command. He commanded X Corps during the Korean War in 1950 and 1951 during combat which included the Inchon action, the capture of Seoul and the evacuation of Hungnam after the Chinese intervention.

The Inchon attack was a daring, decisive amphibious assault Sept. 15, 1950, into North Korea behind the enemy's advance. It led to the capture of a month and a half later of

the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

As an infantry lieutenant in World War I, Gen. Almond commanded a machine-gun battalion in France and received the Silver and the Purple Heart after he was wounded in the Aisne-Marne offensive.

### Service in Italy

During World War II, he commanded the 92d Infantry Division in Italy and the 2d Infantry Division at Camp Swift, Texas.

He had received many decorations, including an Air Medal, 15 Oak Leaf Clusters, a Distinguished Service Cross, two Distinguished Service Medals, a second Star and a Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters. He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1951 and commanded the Army War College until 1961 when he retired after 36 years.

Gen. Almond served as president of his alma mater, Virginia Military Institute, and was a member VMI's Board of Visitors from 1968.

### Arthur Wilson

HANOVER, N.H., June 13 (AP) — Arthur Wilson, 76, professor emeritus of government and biology at Dartmouth College, died yesterday after a long illness.

He was graduated from Y. S. D. College in 1922, won Rhodes scholarship and earned three degrees at Oxford University in England. He also earned master's and a doctorate from Harvard.

### Vladimir A. Orlov

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI) — Vladimir A. Orlov, 58, a test aircraft design engineer, has died of a heart attack, Pravda reported today.

Col. Evgeny Bryukov, MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI) — The Defense Ministry today reported the death of Col. Evgeny Bryukov, a ranking military officer and chief of a section of the Ministry of Aviation.

## 23 Filipino Food Die

MANILA, June 13 (UPI) — Twenty-three persons died of poisoning after eating rotten fish four villages in the southern Philippines, the Philippine News Agency reported today.

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Theater in Paris

# Stylized Bertot 'Salome' Opens Marais Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curran

PARIS, June 13 (IHT) — The 16th Festival of the Marais, its program of theater, contemporary recitals, jazz, cafe and children's theater (continuing through July 13), opened on day with the experimental play under Francois Bertot's direction playing Oscar Wilde's "Salome" in the courtyard of the Hotel d'Anmont.

The play has had a curious history. It is interesting to have the opportunity to see it now in its original version, although the staging is indulgently bizarre. It was written by Wilde in French in 1891 and its premiere was to take place with Sarah Bernhardt in London the same year, but the Lord Chamberlain declined to license its language in England. Alfred Gass made the English translation which was published with Aubrey Beardsley. Sarah Bernhardt planned her project and it had its premiere in Paris at the Theatre de la Renaissance in 1904.

Wilde's death the play was for subscription performance at the London Stage Society and then at the Theatre de la Renaissance and Shaw, William Archer and Beerholm defended it and decided that the proscription on it.

Rarely Revived  
The opera has entered the repertoire, but the play is rarely staged in either French or English. British prohibition on its performance ended about 1920, but its managers have not taken advantage of the new freedom in this case. The great Russian as Nazimova appeared in a film adaptation which had a stylized costume and the Austrian ballerina Losch toured it in summer.

The Hotel d'Anmont, a ring of a Bach Passion booms against the stone walls as the scene files into the courtyard, continues for half an hour, on the terrace steps that serve as a stage, a gaily-clad doll jitters on what might be a glass cabinet of a toy shop, flanked by bronze statues. Suddenly silence reigns and

the actors come on to speak the first lines of Wilde's text.

The Young Syrian: How beautiful is the Princess Salome tonight!

The Page of Herodias: Look at the moon! How strange the moon seems! She is like a woman rising from a tomb. She is like a dead woman. You would fancy she is looking for dead things.

Wilde's play, it seems, was inspired by Flaubert's story and a passage in Huysmans' "A Rebours," its atmosphere by Gustave Moreau's Byzantine visions. Enraged by Jokanaan's refusal of her kiss, Salome dances for Herod by moonlight in return for the prisoner's head on a silver platter. Herod reluctantly grants her request, but revolted by the sight of the princess kissing the severed head's lips he commands her execution.

The present revival begins alarmingly with insane giggling and raucous shouting irrelevantly and irreverently punctuating what is said. A halt to this sterile nonsense is called fairly early on and the production, although distorted by some directorial idiosyncrasies, permits the drama its flow.

The acting is peculiarly stylized and is not always in harmony with the ensemble scheme. The John the Baptist of Jean-Pierre Bernard is entirely straightforward, undistorted either by histrionic mannerisms or exotic costuming, while Salome is as glitteringly over-dressed as an actual idol, wearing the headgear of Sarah Bernhardt's Cleopatra. It would require an hour for this Salome to disrobe for the expected unveiling hootchy-kootchy and instead she substitutes a series of precise ritualistic steps to the accompaniment of a piping flute. Marie-Odile Bertot's daughter of Herodias is statuesque and nonvoluptuous and the performance is mostly a stiff, postured recitation.

Herod and his courtiers are mounted on the Greek stage's cothurni, the thick wooden-soled blocks that lift the actors six inches or more off the ground. This makes their comportment difficult and the majority of the company must remain planted.

Francois Bertot, the director, undertaking the role of Herod in the red low-comic wig of classic clown, acts accordingly.

What we have is the Wilde drama in a distorting mirror.



Marie-Odile Bertot as "Salome."

Music

# Mahler Feast Under Ozawa, Mehta

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 13 (IHT) — Two of Mahler's vast choral symphonies have been performed here within a few days of each other, by different Parisian musical organizations, in different places and with different results.

At the spectacularly lit and super-resonant basilica in suburban Saint-Denis, Seiji Ozawa conducted the massed orchestral and choral forces of Radio France — plus eight soloists, the Philharmonia Chorus of London and the Paris Children's Chorus — in an exciting and theatrical performance of the Eighth Symphony.

The work itself is a strange mixture of seemingly disparate elements. The first part, running about half an hour, uses the medieval Latin hymn "Veni creator spiritus" as a text and sets it to orchestral and choral forces on a massive scale. The hour-long second part is a setting of the final scenes of Goethe's "Faust" with a more restrained, atmospheric use of orchestra and an almost theatrical use of chorus and soloists. There are even occasional scenic indications

in this part of the score, although they are clues to a world of sound rather than intended to be given visual realization.

It was the second part of this huge, religio-philosophical diptych that fared better in its churchly surroundings on Monday. Besides providing a flamboyant backdrop, the basilica's resonance — which muddled the double fugue and other sections in the first part, contributed to the mystical drama of the second, as did the sharp separation of the two adult choruses and the posting in an elevated gallery of the soprano who sang the Mater Gloriosa.

Sensitive Hand

Ozawa conducted with a sensitive hand on the balance control and with a strong feeling for Mahler's grandiose plan. The soloists — sopranos Barbara Hendricks, Teresa Zylis-Gara and Barbara Vogel, mezzo sopranos Nadine Denize and Lorna Myers, tenor Kenneth Riegel, baritone Siegmund Nimsgern and bass Peter Meven — were excellent. The performance, part of the Festival of Saint-Denis, won an ovation from

the audience that packed the basilica.

A few days earlier, it was the composer's equally expansive hymn to nature, his Third Symphony, conducted by Zubin Mehta with the Orchestre de Paris and its choruses, augmented by two children's choruses and the mezzo soprano Jocelyne Taillon. Whether it was the damping effect of the acoustics of the Palais des Congres, or the deflating effect of an intermission after the 35-minute first movement, the symphony did not make the glorious cumulative effect that it can.

Mehta's shaping of the first movement's entry of summer was impressively poised and calculated, and the orchestra produced a convincingly Mahlerian sound. But after the intermission things seemed to slump, and the Adagio finale came out sounding flat and shapeless. Miss Taillon's solos were richly sung.

The performance of the Eighth Symphony under Ozawa will be telecast nationwide in France on Antenne-2 and simultaneously on France Musique radio June 14 at 9:40 p.m.

The London Stage

# Gripping Adaptation of Michael Herr's 'Dispatches'

By John Walker

LONDON, June 13 (IHT) — Michael Herr's "Dispatches," his fragmented account of a shell-shocked descent into the hell of the war in Vietnam, has an obvious dramatic appeal. But it is still surprising that two writer-directors should have made different adaptations of it for the stage.

In New York, Elizabeth Swados, taking her cue from Herr's belief that the war and rock music "had run power off the same circuit," turned it into a musical, as if it were part of the '60s-nostalgia trip that has brought the filming of "Hair," talk of another Woodstock festival in Britain, the return of the mods, those sharp-suited, scooter-riding followers of rock.

And, at the National's Cottesloe Theatre, director Bill Bryden, together with the actors, has turned Herr's book into a marvellously effective and gripping theater, rather like experiencing a war movie in permanent close-up. The audience surrounds a small sandbagged dug-out in which the action, and stoned inaction, takes place. Lasting two-and-a-half hours without an inter-

val, the play manages somehow to encompass the hideousness and waste of the war while emphasizing the excitement and sick glamor of the experience, the guilty thrill felt in the presence of death and destruction.

Herr's book is as much about journalism as war, about one man watching how other people's experiences warp and change his own sensibility. It's a point carried through in Bryden's adaptation by making its central character, both narrator and onlooker, the correspondent. In the role, Jack Shepherd, who is both cool and haggard, emphasizes his position as privileged voyeur.

The soldiers are amazed to discover that the journalists don't have to be in Vietnam. "This will blow your mind," says one to another urging the correspondent to explain that he's there by choice. And it is the journalists who feel a slightly shameful involvement in the war, as they sample the action like gourmets moving from one overloaded table to another at a vast banquet — they go where the excitement is, able to miss out the boring bits and also to question the bland inanities handed out by the generals.

The grunts, on the other hand, go mad, freak out under the hallucinatory impact of death and drugs, to the relentless background of rock music which becomes an extension of their own energies.

The correspondent describes it as "war as a war movie." And Bryden's production creates memorable images — the sudden shock of a charred body on the ground — a soldier wheeled into an operating theater and wheeled out a little later minus his legs — as well as using the rhythms of combat, with its periods of inactivity interrupted by sudden hysterical scrambles and bursts of fighting, to keep his audience off-balance and thus receptive.

The production works brilliantly by keeping one remove from reality. A rock band punctuates the action. And there is a particularly moving moment when a dead soldier listens to his companions remembering how he was killed but unable to recall his name, and then walks blindly off-stage.

In this cockpit of war, the energy and skill of the actors is palpable with a notably slimy handkerchief from Michael Feast as a manic soldier, John Salhouse as a cockney correspondent still celebrating the

glamor of war even after he's had his head blown half away. Trevor Ray as an imperious photographer, and Guy Gregory and Oscar James as soldiers fighting their own battles.

Toward the end, the correspondent remarks "a few extreme cases felt that the experience there had been a glorious one, while most of us felt that it had been merely wonderful," and it is that ironic, despairing ambivalence that this production captures, wonderfully.

At the Royal Court, Billie Whitelaw is to be found in the extremity of everyday life, buried amid the rubble that forms the setting of Samuel Beckett's "Happy Days." The production is directed by Beckett himself and is powerfully bleak. Miss Whitelaw, Winnie keeps cheerfulness at bay, mocking her brighter moments, her dependence on her handbag and clearly regarding Willie (Leonard Fenton) as an encumbrance.

Beckett has made some changes to the text and equipped Willie with a notably slimy handkerchief to place on his head, suggesting an added revulsion at humanity's odd ways of ignoring eternity.



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This summer Nina Ricci is presenting swimsuits that are more "Couture" than ever. The one piece swimsuits are asymmetrically draped and crossed over in the front with adjustable décolleté. The two piece swimsuits come with shaped cups, or draped and gathered, or with a bandeau over the bust (from 190 FF). All are marvellously well cut. They come in plain colours or with seagull or zebra print. Nina Ricci's swimsuits come with matching and assorted towelling robes, cotton voile pareos cut on the cross (from 225 FF), long wrap-over skirts tied at the waist (400 FF), beach dresses (425 FF) and little sun dresses that can also be worn in the evening.

Our selection: One piece swimsuit in red and white seagull printed lycra with matching beach dress (285 FF and 405 FF). Two piece swimsuit with wrap-over skirt in multi-coloured striped lycra and a draped and ribbed one piece swimsuit in navy blue lycra (339 FF).

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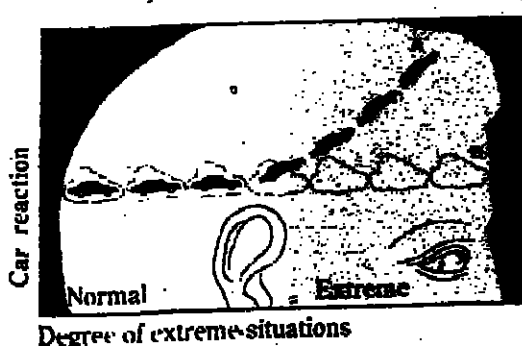
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## THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHAT YOU EXPECT AND WHAT REALLY HAPPENS



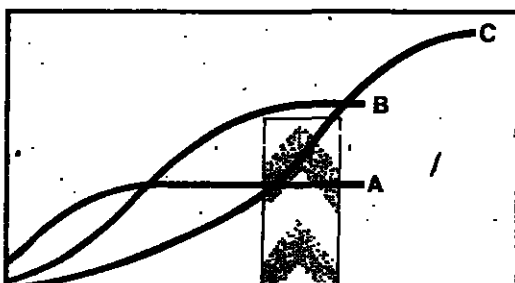
This graph shows what happens when an unexpected situation arises. The further to the right on the horizontal axis, the more difficult the situation is to master. The line -B- shows how you expect the car to perform according to the normal pattern of behavior. The curve -A- represents a composite of the most common reaction patterns for some

current car models. The discrepancy between the two, forms the basis for Volvo's research in the field of car/driver teamwork. As a result of this research Volvo's reaction curve is very close to -B-.

In other words, Volvo performs as nearly as possible the way you're accustomed to.

## THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THREE CARS IN IDENTICAL SWERVES

This is a diagram showing performance patterns when three cars, with varying handling characteristics, are each subjected to a specified, sudden turn of the wheel.



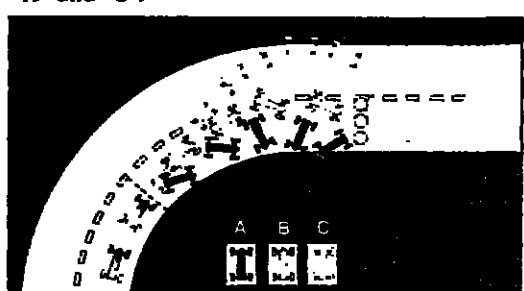
A: Oversteered car  
B: Slightly understeered car (Volvo)  
C: Understeered car

All three cars are driven at the same speed and the turn of the wheel is made at exactly the same point. Because of understeer, -C- reacts too late to avoid the obstacle. -A- reacts fast, so that the average driver has difficulty in maintaining control and the tail starts to slide. On the other hand, the slightly understeered car -B- will react fast enough, and to the right degree to avoid the obstacle, but not so fast that the driver loses control.

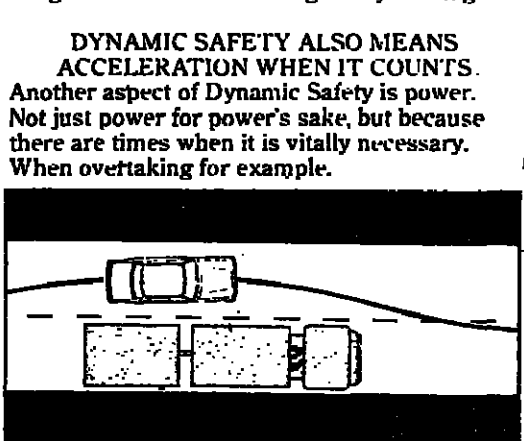
WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU HAVE TO BRAKE WHEN YOU SHOULDN'T? The same cars (-A- - oversteered, -B- - Volvo, -C- - understeered) are driven at a uniform speed. At a certain point on the road the driver brakes and turns the wheels through a specified number of degrees.

Because of its oversteer, braking will intensify the normal reaction of -A-, making it very difficult to avoid an uncontrolled skid. -C- will react slowly because of understeer which will tend to force the car either into the oncoming traffic lane or off the road. Braking will not affect the performance of the slightly understeered Volvo -B- to the same degree as -A- and -C-.

And even if it does go slightly over the centre line it will still stop before hitting the obstacle. This thanks not only to Volvo's handling characteristics, but also to the fact that all Volvos have relief valves which prevent dangerous wheel-lock during heavy braking.



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## Big Missile, Little Security

President Carter's decision to build the MX missile starts another round in the nuclear weapons race even before the current round is ended. The 95-ton MX is the biggest mobile land missile allowable under the pending arms treaty with the Soviet Union. The president's decision clearly pleases the joint chiefs of staff and will help win votes for the SALT-2 treaty. The more important question, however, is whether this \$30-billion weapon will make the United States more secure. That is far from certain.

At least in theory, the nation's 1,000 fixed Minuteman missiles in underground silos will become increasingly vulnerable in the mid-1980s, as the Soviet Union continues adding big intercontinental missiles with accurate multiple warheads. The fear is that a third of these Soviet weapons, if fired first, could wipe out most of the Minutemen, leaving the United States with a numerically inferior second-strike force of bombers and missile submarines. However, unlikely such a "limited" first strike, a spreading sense of vulnerability makes some remedy seem politically prudent.

But the MX would do more than answer the perceived threat. It would create new imbalances, stimulating the arms race and complicating arms control.

There is another answer. The vulnerability of stationary missiles could also be overcome by deploying the 39-ton Minuteman-3, rather than the much larger MX, in a mobile mode. That could be done much sooner, the Air Force has said, and much less expensively. Like the MX, each mobile Minuteman could be moved at random among 40 or more horizontal concrete shelters to avoid being targeted.

But the appeal of the MX has been not only its mobility but also its size. And therein lies great risk. Each MX would carry 10 large, extremely accurate hydrogen bomb warheads — compared with three aboard Minuteman. Although smaller, it would match the Soviet big missiles in effectiveness and also threaten them in their underground silos. Moscow keeps three-fourths of its strategic throw-weight in fixed land missiles —

compared with one-fourth for the United States. Hence the Russians would have even more reason to feel potentially vulnerable than we do now. They would surely feel compelled to follow the U.S. example toward mobile land missiles. In the end, after great expenditures by both sides, a balance might be restored. But in the interim, there might be years of dangerous instability.

It is also argued at the White House and Pentagon that the MX would be a valuable bargaining chip in SALT-3 negotiations. The number of missiles — now planned at 200 — scattered among 8,800 horizontal concrete shelters could be increased or reduced, it is said, depending on the number of big Soviet missiles. But the history of arms control suggests that such bargaining chips, once deployed, are rarely bargained away. The same argument was once heard for MIRV multiple warheads, the weapon that has created the current vulnerability problem.

Perhaps the most dismaying aspect of the president's MX decision is that it reverses long-standing U.S. strategic doctrine. The aim of U.S. nuclear forces has been deterrence — by retaining the capacity to retaliate in devastating fashion against Soviet cities and industry after surviving a first strike. Carter would set out for the first time to build a U.S. first-strike force aimed at Soviet missiles. Such a force has value only if one envisions a large nuclear exchange limited to military targets. It is one thing to defend against the possibility of a Soviet interest in limited war. It is another to contemplate it for the United States.

Two years ago, Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Congress, "I will not say it is impossible, but I do not think it at all likely that a limited strategic nuclear exchange will remain limited." Yet once such a capability exists, the very instability it creates would only increase the danger that it will be used. If there must be a mobile U.S. land missile, there are good reasons why it should not be the MX.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## One Trust Fund Too Many

The House Ways and Means Committee will soon have an opportunity to kill the president's plan for an energy trust fund. It is an opportunity to be seized. The energy trust fund is a dangerously flawed concept, and no amount of tinkering can make it right.

When President Carter decided to decontrol oil prices, he saw the need for a tax to return to the public some of the gigantic increases in revenues to the oil producers. So far so good. But then he adopted the idea of putting all of those revenues into what he called the Energy Security Fund. Out of it, he proposed to pay a little for aid to the poor, a little more for public transit, and quite a lot for the development of new energy supplies.

The big flaw is that no real relationship exists between those needs and the amounts of money flowing into the fund. If the oil taxes should return less than estimated, the shortfall would restrict the subsidies to the poor, the transit systems and new energy technologies. But it is infinitely more likely, almost certain, that the income to the fund would be far greater than the administra-

tion's figures are based on oil price forecasts that are already demonstrated to be vastly too low. The trust fund would be inundated with money, creating a strong temptation to expand those subsidies beyond all justification.

Helping the poor and mass transit and new energy technologies are all worthy and proper uses of tax money. But it is the responsibility of Congress to set those appropriations in terms of the needs that they meet, rather than leaving them up to the blind workings of a trust-fund formula.

Mr. Carter adopted the trust fund because he expected it to strengthen his tax plan in Congress. But it is a liability that drags on the tax bill. If the tax bill continues to lose momentum, the whole oil price decontrol plan will fall into great jeopardy. The Ways and Means Committee will do a service by dumping the trust fund overboard, to improve the chance of survival for those parts of the plan that should be saved.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## John Wayne

With sad precision, the hospital spokesman said that John Wayne, 72, had died at 5:23 in the afternoon. It was too early in the day to ride off into the sunset. But it was just about the time a lot of people were heading home from work, perhaps hoping to see a good, comfortable movie with action more virile and morality more plain than in the real world — in short, a John Wayne movie. That's exactly what millions of Americans did for almost half a century. They loved the man with the powerful walk, red bandanna, old-fashioned good manners and the half-deep voice. It all suggested not great wit or stirring sensuality but decency, common sense, good humor, and the United States.

People loved him abroad, too. In Japan, home now of good baseball and whiskey, John Wayne's films have been box-office hits for a generation. The headlines in Tokyo, too, all mourned his passing. In Cairo recently, an American walked into a club devoted to showing films on videotape and was amazed to see sophisticated businessmen and ambassadors' wives drinking sherry and watching — an old John Wayne movie.

Even some of his political foes, repelled by his vociferous anti-Communism, eventually forgave him. They came to look back at John Wayne firing at the rustlers from a galloping horse, or shuffling his feet in front of the girl, with the same nostalgia that some aging critics of the Vietnam war now remember Lyndon Johnson pulling up his shirttails to show off his scar. There was a human being there, a man of flesh and boyish pride.

The Duke really did have courage and heart. John Ford, the director, first took him seriously the day he drove into a tossing sea that the regular stuntmen shrank from. He spoke his mind and forgave his political enemies. After surgery for lung cancer in 1964, he seemed to beat "the big C" by sheer will and faith. When he went to the Oscar awards in April, he must have been hurting; but he went anyway.

Maybe John Wayne did play the same part every time. But that's what we went to his movies for.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 14, 1904

NEW YORK — Joseph Pulitzer's New York World commented in an editorial: "Miners are murdered in Colorado; West Point cadets, angered at Sunday closing laws, break down the gates of a fair; automobilists are stoned in the streets of New York, etc. What connection have these outbursts with the doctrine of the big stick in international affairs? Is the whole world passing through a queer sickness of brutality, when the disregard of the weak peoples of the earth by the strong finds its parallel in the disregard of laws by individuals and the growing substitution of the process of the strong hand?"

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1929

PARIS — The Yellow Bird, the big French monoplane which took off from Maryland in an attempt to achieve the first all-French crossing of the Atlantic, alighted on the sands near Santander, Spain, at 8 o'clock this evening, forced down by lack of fuel due to an unexpected stoppage, just 500 miles short of its destination: Paris. From the cabin crawled the three French aviators and a 22-year-old American stowaway, Arthur Schreiber. Schreiber had emerged from a cubbyhole in the fuselage 10 minutes after take-off, and was sent back to the fuselage for the rest of the flight.



## The Pope's Divisions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — It has taken over two years to arrange this week's summit meeting between Presidents Carter and Brezhnev at Vienna, but maybe the time wasn't wasted. For both sides now have a more modest appraisal of their common interests and fundamental differences. Two years ago, Carter and Brezhnev disagreed about the timing and purpose of getting together. At the beginning of the Carter administration, Brezhnev was in a hurry to bring the U.S.-Soviet problems to the summit, but after some hesitation — and even disagreement within the new Washington government — Carter decided to wait. So two different concepts of the summit meeting existed.

The first was that the leaders of the two superpowers should give first priority to U.S.-Soviet relations, most quickly on a second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and preside together in Geneva at a Middle East peace conference — all this before Carter had sorted out his relations with the European allies, the Middle East, China and Japan. This was the process favored by Moscow.

The second concept of a Carter-Brezhnev meeting was that this negotiating process should be reversed: that first priority for Washington should be, not its Soviet agenda, but a global agenda: that "summitry" should begin with the NATO allies, deal with the Middle East conflict directly rather than with the Soviet Union at Geneva, and meanwhile grapple with the Japanese economic problems and establish normal diplomatic relations with China. This was the process finally adopted by Washington.

So Carter and Brezhnev will be dealing in Vienna with a subtly different world, not only with the balance of nuclear missiles and advanced computer technology and trade, but with the clash of ideas and even of religion in the Middle East and in Eastern Europe.

In a mocking question about the pope near the end of World War II, Josef Stalin asked: "How many divisions does he have?" Now, after the rapturous reception of Pope John Paul II in Poland, Brezhnev knows the answer: "Quite a few!"

In fact, the pontiff's meeting with his own people and its influence on the rest of Catholic Eastern Europe may prove to be the most important summit meeting of the decade, for it is not the penetration of Western military power Moscow has to fear, but the penetration of freedom and faith.

There is little, if anything, left to be negotiated by Carter and Brezhnev at Vienna on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. In fact, the Vienna communiqué has already been drafted, with relatively few grandiose claims or excessive hopes. But there are some practical political questions and some imponderables to be discussed.

Carter would like to persuade the Soviet leader and any other potential Soviet leaders who may be in Geneva that the last two decades of the 20th Century are likely to be dominated by turbulence and may be even chaos that neither Moscow nor Washington can control or manipulate successfully to the detriment of the other.

He will argue for a more sober and realistic relationship between Washington and Moscow, with full recognition of their conflicting interests and ideologies, but also in

the knowledge that this is a long-range business in which exaggerated expectations and dangerous confrontations should be avoided.

Specifically, this means moving carefully through the ratification of SALT-2 into the more delicate and dangerous phase of a SALT III treaty; recognizing that normalization of trade on a most-favored-nation basis cannot possibly be separated from Soviet military and emigration policies, even if Carter wished to do so, which he doesn't; and finally, to meet the special obligations of the two major nuclear powers — often proclaimed and usually ignored — to build a more stable world order.

It may be a mark of the changes of the last two years, however, that the Vienna summit seems somehow to have receded in importance, almost to be an interlude between the religious summit in Cracow and the economic summit meeting of the major free industrial nations in Tokyo later this month.

### Letdown

Part of this letdown is undoubtedly due to Brezhnev's declining health and Carter's declining position in the U.S. popularity polls, which make long-range planning rather awkward. Part is perhaps due as well to the feeling here that Carter has had to approve a new \$30 billion MX missile program in order to get a little more support in the Senate for his arms control treaty. The paradox has not been lost on the Russians, who will now try to match the new MX weapon, or on the Senate liberals, who think the \$30 billion could be better spent on a synthetic oil program, or on Carter's new national health program.

Vienna will, however, give Carter the one thing he seems to need in order to deal confidently with other nations — a sense of the character of their leaders, and at Vienna, he will meet not only Brezhnev, but Aleksandr N. Kosygin, who took a surprisingly active and outspoken role during the recent visit to Moscow of the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and his intelligent new Foreign Minister, Francois Pons.

Whether Carter will meet in Vienna the other leaders of this Soviet geriatric hierarchy who can plan seriously about the last decades of the century is another thing. He does not know who will accompany Brezhnev to Vienna — Andrei Kir-

lenko, 72, a Brezhnev favorite; Konstantin U. Chernenko, 67, another Brezhnev crony; Mikhail Suslov, the party's ideologist, who is 76.

### Young

Carter and Pope John Paul II seem young and innovative compared to these Soviet leaders who somehow haven't mastered the arts of passing power from one generation to another or of growing enough grain to feed their people.

After two years of waiting, Carter and Brezhnev are still meeting in Vienna to compare how much military power the other has, but on the side, they will probably be thinking about Stalin's question: How many divisions does the pope have? And the answer is: More than Stalin or any of his successors imagined and more than they had to think about when the Carter-Brezhnev summit was originally planned.

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## On Role of UN Peacekeeping

By Jonathan Power

The UN has assumed a more vigorous and interventionist role in Lebanon.

The commander of the UN force in Lebanon, Maj.-Gen. Emmanouel Erskine of Ghana, has not hesitated to exert the right to free movement for his men and where necessary the right to use superior force to quell disturbances or opposition. Gen. Erskine, perhaps drawing on the lesson of the Congo, has reversed the traditional UN practice of only using force in self-defense. He has on a number of occasions ordered the threat of force, or force itself, to fulfill his mandate.

Conciliation, he has simply demonstrated, is not the only weapon in the UN arsenal. If and when the UN goes into Namibia, it will take two more important steps forward. Part of its mandate will be to restrict the South African Army and SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) guerrillas to their bases.

This will be the first time the UN will mandate such severe restrictions on opposing forces. It will also be the first time that the UN will be responsible for controlling infiltration over such a wide area (a country the size of West Germany and France put together), without the assistance of established governments. Lebanon and Namibia, however, reinforce the lesson of the Congo: If UN armies are to be truly effective they must be highly trained, with first-class logistics.

It is clear from the evidence presented in Mr. Verrier's *Adelphi* that much still remains to be done before these goals are met. Lebanon, he says, many of the mistakes were made because of a lack of clear objectives and a lack of clear authority. He points out that the UN has a wide problem: the general lack of preparation before UN troops are sent into the field. Even UN contingents, whose governments plan ahead for UN work, are not fully informed about key legal and political organizations and details of terrain and communication.

It is time the UN members stepped up to the fact that peacekeeping has now become a permanent time operation. The UN is going to be needed more and more in the future.

The Third World is increasing an area of conflict. With the end of colonial power, traditional Anglo-French security systems no longer hold the fort. The attempt to pacify Africa and the Middle East too often produce more problems than they solve. Mr. Carter and Brezhnev should find time at the summit to give the development of UN peacekeeping a good shove forward.

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## China Set to Implement Frozen Nippon Contract

KYO, June 13 (AP-DJ) — A has agreed to proceed with a billion-yen (about \$1 billion) contract with Nippon Steel to build a complex near Shanghai, officials said today.

Meanwhile, in Peking, the Chinese government has given tentative approval to legislation governing joint ventures.

Nippon Steel's contract, like 21 other plant deals that Peking made with Japanese companies last year, had been suspended because of China's foreign-currency shortage and its re-examination of economic priorities.

Other Japanese companies, including an electric-machine and iron-ore-equipment maker, and also, a diversified fibers producer, also said today that China sent a notice reviving a joint contract to build a polyester plant in Shanghai at a cost of 16 billion yen.

Half a dozen other Japanese companies have received notification from China on the implementation of their contracts.

Nippon Steel spokesman said the company and Chinese officials reached an agreement yesterday in Peking to enforce the contract with a revision. Under the revised accord, China will pay for plant equipment on a five-year red-payment basis at an interest rate of 7 1/2 percent, instead of a cash-on-delivery basis as when both sides signed the contract last December.

**Production Capacity**

The steel complex, part of a ambitious effort to attain self-sufficiency in steel, will have an annual production capacity of 3 million tons when its first stage is slated in 1983. It will be capable of turning out 6 million tons a year at the end of the second stage.

Meanwhile, a Kanebo spokesman said that Kanebo and Hitachi go ahead with construction of continuous polyester polymer plant as scheduled. Under revised contract, construction

## Blumenthal on Oil Plan

From Agency Dispatches

NDON, June 13 — U.S. Secretary of State Michael Blumenthal today said that no radical measures were needed to counter the effects of sharply rising oil prices.

He said he would persist in the application of present policy. President Carter will neither initiate a recession nor put the onus into the strait-jacket of oil prices.

Under the plan, Inco would provide additional equity contributions to the Indonesian company. Principal payments on a \$200-million syndicated Eurocurrency credit would be reduced.

The U.S. inflation rate will be 1 percent and the overall rate for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will be between 1 percent and 1.5 percent.

The U.S. output will be reduced by 1 percent and that of the OECD by 1 percent.

The U.S. oil import bill will be another \$14 billion and the D area will pay an additional \$10 billion. The extra charge to developing countries will come to \$7 billion.

The current balance-of-payments position of the OECD area deteriorate by \$20 billion next year and that of developing countries by \$5 billion. The U.S. current account deficit will come to \$10 billion in 1980.

Blumenthal said that a strategy by industrialized nations for dealing with the oil crisis will be decided at the Tokyo summit meeting this month.

**Eurocurrency Market**

Another topic, Mr. Blumenthal said, is the continuing strength of the Eurocurrency market. It is all the more important that national authorities, as well as others, have adequate information and exercise adequate surveillance over its operations. He said the Eurocurrency market will play a key role in the allocation of funds from surplus to deficit countries in the wake of the latest upturn in oil prices.

He said that the United States, foreign partners were engaged in a careful assessment of the market and that, at the very least, there appeared to be a consensus that supervisory techniques be strengthened. He said that rates ranging from improved sight of foreign lending by banks, which the United States has urged, to the introduction of a minimum reserve requirement on currency deposits were being considered.

The National Bank President Leutwiler told the bankers' meeting that Switzerland's banking supervisory authorities are to apply a near future capital ratios on consolidated balances of Swiss

on the plant, capable of an annual output of 200,000 tons, will start later this year, with completion planned in four years. The deal is priced and payable in dollars, and payments will be made upon delivery.

In Peking, the official Chinese news agency announced today that the standing committee of the National People's Congress had approved a draft law covering the formation of "Chinese and foreign

## News and Notes

IBM warns that if the current shift toward more leases than purchases continues, earnings comparisons could be less favorable over the near term. Outright sales produce immediate income whereas lease revenues are realized over a longer period of time.

Dean Rhymer, vice president of finance, told analysts the factor that has the most leverage on "our short-term results continues to be purchase. We have seen some shift recently in our customer's propensity to lease, rather than purchase. If this shift were to continue, he said it could result in less favorable period-to-period earnings comparisons in the near term. He said the company believes short-term earnings comparisons are relatively meaningless and added that the company's long-term growth outlook is very positive.

"What is really important is that our order rates, shipments and backlog all remain very strong," he said.

Flat plans to trade unasssembled automobiles to Poland in exchange for assembled ones as part of a new 10-year cooperation agreement that is expected to be signed shortly, company sources report. The plan is designed to lower costs by producing larger volumes of cars. The deal is reportedly valued at \$700 million or more. The Polish state auto company would increase its current production under license of the Fiat 126, sources say. It would trade the additional cars to Fiat on a one-for-one basis in exchange for completely knocked down packages of a new small car dubbed the "Zetor" which is scheduled to be produced in Italy beginning next year. The strategy is to allow each country to concentrate on producing only one model and thus obtain economies of scale.

Toronto-based Inco says that a three-part plan to defer the debt-service obligations of 96-percent-owned International Nickel Indonesia became effective June 11. Under the plan, Inco would provide additional equity contributions to the Indonesian company. Principal payments on a \$200-million syndicated Eurocurrency credit would be reduced.

## Turkey, IMF Set Details For New Aid Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuters) — Turkey and the International Monetary Fund have reached agreement in principle on a new financial arrangement, an IMF spokesman said today.

He said the agreement was reached at talks in Paris and is subject to approval by the IMF board. No further details were immediately available.

Talks between the two sides were broken off in May over failure to agree on an economic program that would have included a substantial devaluation of the Turkish currency.

## Unilever Floats 8-Year Eurobond Of \$100 Million

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, June 13 — Unilever NV is raising \$100 million through an eight-year Eurobond carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2, the company announced today.

The proceeds will be used to repay part of a \$340-million short-term loan arranged in August, 1978, in connection with the financing of the acquisition of National Starch & Chemical Corp., it said.

GTE Finance NV, an indirect subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics, is floating a \$55-million, 10-year issue at par bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent through a syndicate led by Salomon Brothers International.

Leumi International Investments NV, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel, is issuing \$75 million of floating-rate notes. The seven-year paper, extendable at the option of investors to 10 years, will carry a coupon set at a quarter-point over the London interbank offered rate for six-month Eurodollars with a minimum rate of 6 percent.

The Alcoa of Australia 10-percent, 10-year Eurobond was increased to \$60 million from \$50 million and priced at par.

joint stock enterprises." No details were reported.

Many companies had been awaiting the regulations before committing themselves to investments in China. The draft is to be discussed further by a full session of the legislature, scheduled to open Monday.

Joint ventures with foreign companies will enable China to import more technology without using as much foreign exchange.

## U.S. Aide Affirms Support For IMF Loan to Nicaragua

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP) — Rejecting questions raised by Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has reiterated U.S. support for a recent \$64-million loan to Nicaragua by the International Monetary Fund.

He said in a letter to Rep. Reuss, dated June 11, but released today, that denial of loans such as the one to the much-criticized regime of President Anastasio Somoza on non-economic grounds "could lead to extreme politicization of the IMF."

If the IMF had denied the request from the recognized authorities, it would have been considered intervention in that state's internal affairs, Mr. Blumenthal said. "The current government of Nicaragua has been and is, for better or worse, the recognized authority in the country," he added.

Rep. Reuss had suggested that the IMF withhold discretionary aid of the kind extended to Nicaragua to "member states whose difficulties are the result of war with each other or with themselves."

Mr. Blumenthal responded that he sympathized with Rep. Reuss' intention but ruled it out both because it would be hard to define and interpret and because it would force the IMF into political decisions.

The IMF board unanimously approved last month the Nicaragua request for help under its rights as a member-borrower and under a subsidized program known as Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF) designed to cover a temporary shortfall in export earnings (JHT, May 15).

Mr. Blumenthal conceded that capital outflows from Nicaragua "undoubtedly reflected political developments and the unstable internal situation." But he said that no member state could be denied IMF help, even subsidized financing, of the CFF type, because its balance-of-payments problem resulted from capital outflows.

Rep. Reuss had suggested that, because Nicaragua's economic difficulties were the result of civil war, it did not qualify for aid designed to mitigate problems "beyond the member's control." In reality, the IMF-approved loan rendered "a political judgment that the Nicaraguan government is not responsible for the disarray within its borders," he said.

## Philippines Near Debt Pay Ceiling

MANILA, June 13 (AP-DJ) — The Philippines is nearing a self-imposed legal limit on payments to service its foreign debt.

A central bank report said that foreign debt outstanding Dec. 31 will raise this year's payments of principal and interest to 19.8 percent of last year's foreign-exchange receipts. Philippine law requires the central bank to keep this figure at 20 percent or less.

The bank's estimate was raised sharply from three months ago, when it projected a 1979 level of 17.5 percent. While the report did not explain this increase, data suggest that it was partly caused by a burst of short-term borrowing late last year. The report said that total foreign debt was \$8 billion Dec. 31, up 22 percent from \$6.56 billion a year earlier.

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## Sterling Up In Reaction To Budget

Dollar Is Easier, Gold Below Peak

LONDON, June 13 (Reuters) — Sterling closed at its highest level in over three years on a trade-weighted basis today. Dealers said trading was extremely heavy.

Sterling closed at \$2.1040, off the day's high of \$2.1120, but well above yesterday's closing rate of \$2.0920. Dealers said sterling was boosted throughout the day by widespread European and U.S. demand, encouraged by yesterday's budget measures in general and by the rise in minimum lending rate to 14 percent in particular.

The Bank of England appeared to intervene during the day at various levels in an attempt to smooth the rise, dealers added.

The dollar ended a little easier on balance against most European currencies after a generally featureless day. It closed at 1.9098 Deutsche marks compared with 1.9115 DM yesterday and at 1.73 Swiss francs compared with 1.7322. The trend to lower U.S. commercial bank prime lending rates overbidding the dollar to a certain extent, but remarks by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal here that he saw a continuing satisfactory exchange market for the dollar gave some support around midday, dealers said.

On bullion markets, the price of gold eased to \$276.50-\$277.25 an ounce, down from \$278-\$278.50 yesterday. After declining sharply in profit taking Tuesday, gold closed lower this morning to \$276.10 at the fixing and then began a slow firming process. The afternoon fixing was at \$276.60.

## As Airlines Face Shortages Fuel-Saver Units Get Boost

By Karen W. Arenson

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT) — Shortages and higher prices of fuel have been painful news for airlines. But for several companies that have developed fuel-saving systems for aircraft, the problems have created a surge of interest in their products.

Four companies appear to have staked out the young market, which industry sources say could amount to several hundred million dollars: Lear Siegler, Sundstrand, Simmonds Precision Products and the Delco Electronics division of General Motors.

Analysis says that the new market could have the greatest impact on Simmonds, the smallest with sales last year of \$98.4 million. Some analysts have been disappointed that, with several million dollars in development costs, Simmonds has not made any firm sales, but the company says that it is close.

The systems differ slightly in the mode of operation and the degree of automation, but the concept is basically the same: flight data are fed into an on-flight microcomputer, which has been programmed with the characteristics of the aircraft and its engines. As the flight data change, the computer calculates the speed and flight path that will use the least fuel. Fuel savings for the various models have ranged from 3 percent to 5 percent but have reached as high as 10 percent in tests on different aircraft.

**Existing Fleets**

The primary market for these systems is the existing aircraft fleets because many newly developed planes will have such systems built in. Each system must be tailored to a specific type of aircraft. A few airlines have made purchases, but most are just beginning to test the equipment.

Continental Airlines was one of the early buyers. Last year it ordered 55 computer systems from Lear Siegler for its Boeing 727 fleet; delivery will begin in September. In the next few weeks Continental will test the Simmonds system on a McDonnell Douglas DC-10 because Lear Siegler did not have a system ready for that aircraft.

Several other airlines, including American, Lufthansa and Vasp (of Brazil) have tested or are testing the Lear Siegler equipment, which costs about \$85,000 per system. William Bussey, international account manager for Lear Siegler, said that the company was holding discussions with 30 airlines.

Sundstrand, whose approach is the simplest, also has made several sales at \$30,000 each. Last year Flying Tiger purchased seven systems for its 747s and Alaska Airlines bought 11 systems for its 727s. British Caledonian Airways also placed an order for four Sundstrand systems, contingent on a trial run this summer.

At least two airlines, United and Pan American, have been studying the Delco system. At more than \$100,000 a unit, it carries the highest price of the products on the market, but it is also the most automated.

Simmonds says that it is talking with a dozen airlines, including three in Europe, one in Canada and one in South America. Another source of orders for Simmonds could come from the U.S. Air Force, which has been testing the system on a specialized 707-type aircraft.

## U.S. Slackens Price Limits For 12 Firms

U.S. Steel Announces Average Rise of 3.5%

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — In a decision that reflects the general difficulties that the administration is having with its "voluntary" price-restraint campaign, the government yesterday excused U.S. Steel and 11 oil and chemical companies from complying with the basic test for price deceleration.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability authorized these companies to fall back on the profit-margin test. This test restrictive approach will let the companies raise prices to recover in full increases in their costs that the council recognizes as beyond their control.

U.S. Steel, the largest steelmaker in the country, promptly announced price increases on certain products, effective July 1, averaging 3.5 percent on its total steel product line.

Government analysts said that, with this increase, U.S. Steel appeared to be in compliance with the terms of yesterday's decision but probably would be unable to make any further price increases before Oct. 1, when the second year of the restraint program begins.

Barry Bosworth, the council's director, confirmed that other steel companies had applied to use the profit-margin test. The agency plans to make public later this week the names of more than 200 corporations that have asked permission to use the profit-margin test.

In another development, the Justice Department confirmed that a federal grand jury had begun an anti-trust investigation into the possibility of price-fixing by steelmakers.

The wage-price council's approval of the profit-margin exception for the oil and chemical companies was no surprise. Refiners of petroleum products, such as gasoline, and manufacturers of chemicals derived from crude oil have experienced steep increases in crude oil costs since last autumn.

Permission was given to the chemical divisions of Chevron, Mobil, Gulf Oil and Pfizer, the drug company, to Dow and Olin, two leading chemical companies, and to the following oil refiners: Ashland, Shell, Kerr-McGee, Phillips and Standard Oil of Ohio.

## Profit-Taking Cuts Prices on Big Board

NEW YORK, June 13 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pulled back in active trading after yesterday's strong gains as merger and other corporate news provided most of the interest.

Yesterday's advance was fueled by Morgan Guaranty's quarter-point cut in its prime lending rate to 11 1/2 percent. Two smaller banks and Continental Illinois have matched Morgan's level, but other major banks have refrained from moving.

Analysts said many institutional investors see the rate cut as temporary. John Smith of Fidelity and Co. said that "institutional managers are not convinced, but if there is any follow through on this interest-rate thing, you'll see some big money come in."

Analysts also cited worries about further oil price increases at the upcoming oil ministers conference later this month in Geneva and the potential impact on inflation and the world economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.12 to 842.17. But winners led losers by a small margin, 780-to-727.

Volume on the Big Board contracted to 40.7 million shares from yesterday's 45.45 million, the heaviest of the year.

Analysts said profit-taking set in after the first hour of trading. Prices weakened after IBM's late afternoon report that an increasing level of leases at the expense of outright sales could hurt its year-to-year earnings comparisons. IBM lost 2 1/2 to 75 1/2.

Burroughs slipped 1 1/2 to 71 1/2. Honeywell was off 1 to 69 1/2. National Semiconductor eased 3/4 to 25 1/2 and Hewlett-Packard was off 1/2 to 85 1/2. But actively-traded Intel was unchanged at 124.

General Motors fell 3/4 to 60 1/2 while Ford edged 1/4 to 43 1/2. Both reported lower early June car sales.

Charter Co. was again a stand-out, jumping 8 1/2 to 44 1/2 after a 10-point surge yesterday. Charter warrants added 8 to 39 1/2. The company expects its acquisition of Carey Energy will produce about a 10-fold rise in this year's profits.

Active NLT Corp. climbed 3/4 to 31 1/4. Ashland Oil acquired an option to buy three million NLT shares at \$30 each. Ashland was off 1/2 to 42 1/2.

Hecia Mining gained 2 1/2 to 14 1/2. It could not explain the rise but noted prices of silver, lead and zinc, its major products, have been rising.

U.S. Steel eased 1/4 to 22 1/2 after announcing an increase in some product prices.

Reliance Electric skidded 1 1/2 to 60. Its directors will neither support nor oppose a \$72-a-share offer from Exxon, which fell 1 1/2 to 50 1/2.

Standard Oil of Ohio slumped 3/4 to 53 1/2. BP eased 1/4 to 24 1/2 and Atlantic Richfield fell 1/4 to 62 1/2.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted to add \$1.2 billion of windfall profit taxes on oil produced in Alaska. Volume leader Tesoro Petroleum climbed 1 1/2 to 17 1/2.



# Behind WIMPEY in 1978,

## a world of solid achievement.

	1978	1977
Turnover	£853 million	£752 million
Profit before tax	£57,212,000	£53,954,000
Profit after tax	£45,668,000	£43,322,000
Dividend*	£1,973,000	£1,767,000
Earnings per share	17.8p	16.9p

\*An additional special dividend of £3,840,000 is payable on 14 June 1979.

## Highlights from the 1978 Annual Report

**UK building and civil engineering**

11,000 homes built for private buyers, 6,500 for local authorities. Bigger turnover in industrial and commercial sectors. Growth in management contracting and refurbishing work. Over 1.2m tonnes coal extracted by open cast mining.

**Overseas building and civil engineering**

Substantial workload in Middle East; £65m contract awarded in Jordan; 120km road completed in Nigeria; increased turnover in Canada and USA; expansion in Trinidad; new companies formed in Hong Kong, USA and Brazil. Private housing in France, Spain, Canada and Australia.

**Offshore engineering**

Fourth North Sea oil production platform launched from Nigg yard - orders obtained for 3 more. Two platforms fabricated in Trinidad. Supply boats confirmed on charter.

**Mechanical, electrical & chemical engineering**

Turnover up including construction for Abbey Chemicals, BP and Shell Exploration; engineering, procurement and construction management for BP Chemicals; design and engineering for MESA Eastern Inc. Overseas work in the Middle East, Africa and the Caribbean.

**Asphalt & quarrying**

Record workload obtained including largest ever asphalt contract in the UK and hydraulic asphalt work on 2 dams. New bases established in Hong Kong and Ivory Coast.

**Property development**

Substantial improvement in profit. Several properties completed and let; important projects started in UK, Holland and Germany.

**Laboratories**


Upturn in soils and site investigation work. New engineering soils analysis laboratory nearly completed. Increase in research contracts.

**Waste management**

Good start for new company Wimpey Waste Management; Beatwater and Industrial Services Divisions of Powell Duffryn acquired.

**The future**

Record workload. Group restructured to provide further growth.



Contractors to the world.

To: The Secretary, George Wimpey Limited,  
27 Hammersmith Grove, London W6 7EN. M1/6/79

Please send me a copy of the 1978 Annual Report and Accounts.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



## ECO-FUEL<sup>®</sup> is now—

- in Bochum, Germany starting June, 1979.
- in Newark, New Jersey starting 1981.
- in Bronx, New York starting 1982.

Month	Stock	Sts.	Close	
Low	Div. In \$	Yld. P/E	100s. High	Low Qoqt. C

[illegible]

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 13, 1979					
Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	
9 11/16 - 9 13/16	54- 54	1- 1/4	13 1/2- 14	104- 104	
10 - 10 1/4	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	1- 1/2	13 3/4- 14	104- 104	
10 - 10 1/2	5 5/8 - 5 1/2	2- 3/4	13 1/2- 13 3/4	104- 11	
10 - 10 3/4	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	2- 1/2	13 - 13 1/4	104- 11 1/2	
9 1/2 - 10	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	2- 1/2	12 1/2- 12 1/2	10 15/16 - 11 3/16	

International Stock Indexes				Tokyo Exchange				
	Yest	Prev	High	Low	June 12, 1977			
					Price		Price	
Standard (T)	88.90	90.70	94.50	88.30				
Nifty 50 (T)	330.70	331.50	332.15	329.70				
TOPIX (T)	129.63	129.64	130.45	129.58				
Japan 30 (T)	486.90	507.40	558.60	466.70				
Asia 50 (T)	274.95	282.60	307.45	255.45				
Asia 100 (T)	77.67	78.80	82.32	77.40				
					Asehi Glass	344	Mitsui B. & Wk. Ind.	130
					Daikin	335	Asahi Hyg. Ind.	146
					Fuji Xerox	550	Mitsui Const.	138
					Fuji Photo	187	Nippon Carb.	286
							Yokohama	265

May (7)	\$78.61	\$79.75	\$97.66	\$45.72	Hitachi	540	Nippon Elec.	315
Jun (8)	\$79.88	\$79.58	\$62.97	\$35.22	Honda Motor	544	Sharp	436
Jul (9)	\$61.20.31	\$60.77.16	\$63.47.26	\$3.25.57	C. Itoh	359	Sony Corp	2,700
					Japan Air	7,800	Suntory Bank	107

## Tokyo Exchange

Stock Indexes					June 12, 1977	
	Yest	Prev	High	Low	Price	Price
					Yan	Yan
Diamond(I)	88.90	88.70	89.20	88.20		
Steele(2)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(3)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(4)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(5)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(6)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(7)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(8)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(9)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(10)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(11)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(12)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(13)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(14)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(15)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(16)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(17)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(18)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(19)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(20)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(21)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(22)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(23)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(24)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(25)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(26)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(27)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(28)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(29)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(30)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(31)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(32)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(33)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(34)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(35)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(36)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(37)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(38)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(39)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(40)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(41)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(42)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(43)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(44)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(45)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(46)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(47)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(48)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(49)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(50)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(51)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
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Steele(62)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
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Steele(64)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(65)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(66)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(67)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(68)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(69)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(70)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(71)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(72)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(73)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(74)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(75)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(76)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(77)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(78)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(79)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(80)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(81)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(82)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(83)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(84)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(85)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(86)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(87)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(88)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(89)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(90)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(91)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(92)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(93)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
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Steele(97)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(98)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(99)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(100)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(101)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(102)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(103)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
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Steele(112)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
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Steele(117)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(118)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(119)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(120)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(121)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(122)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(123)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(124)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(125)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(126)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(127)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(128)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(129)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(130)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(131)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
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Steele(133)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(134)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(135)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
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Steele(137)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(138)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(139)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(140)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(141)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(142)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(143)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(144)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(145)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(146)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(147)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(148)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(149)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(150)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(151)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(152)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(153)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(154)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(155)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(156)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(157)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(158)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(159)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(160)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(161)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(162)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(163)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(164)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(165)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(166)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(167)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(168)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(169)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(170)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(171)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(172)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(173)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(174)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(175)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(176)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(177)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(178)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(179)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(180)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(181)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(182)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(183)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(184)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(185)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(186)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(187)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(188)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(189)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(190)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(191)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(192)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(193)	32.30	32.19	32.19	30.79		
Steele(194)	32.30					

(Continued on Page 9)



## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

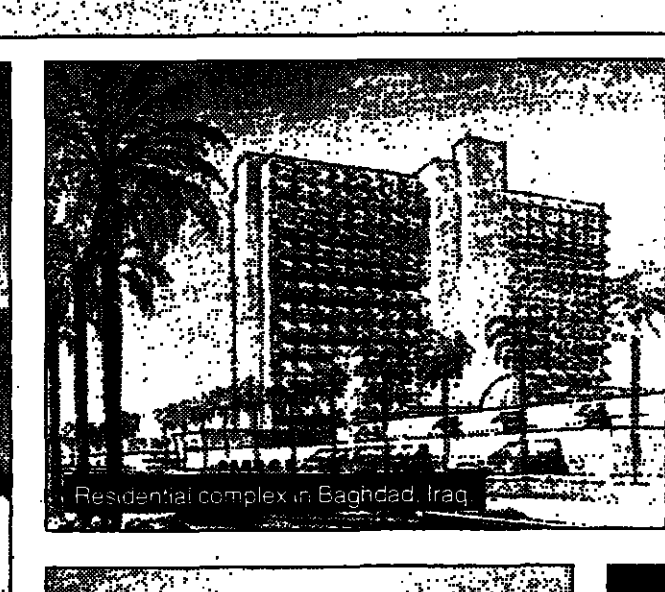
# THE WORLD IS OUR CONSTRUCTION SITE.



Hotel Pribaltiyskaya in Leningrad, USSR



## Gitaru Power Plant: In Kenya



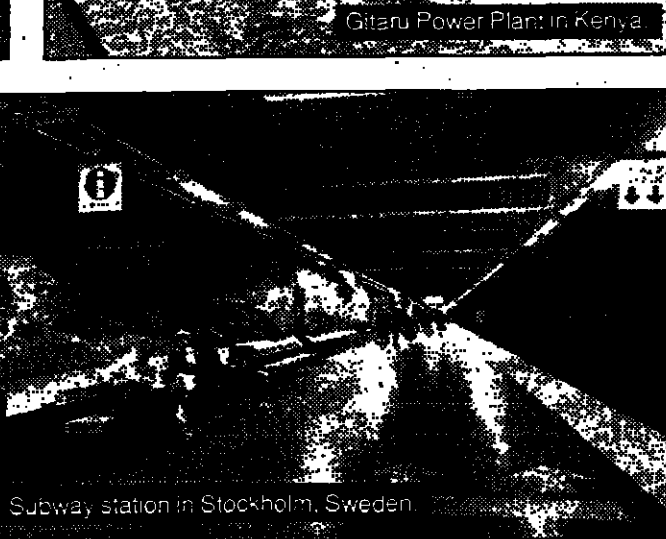
Residential complex in Baghdad, Iraq



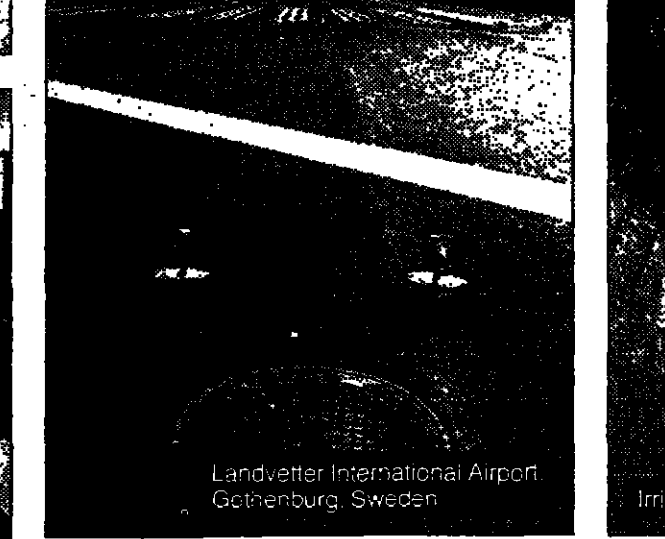
Cement plant at Slite, Sweden



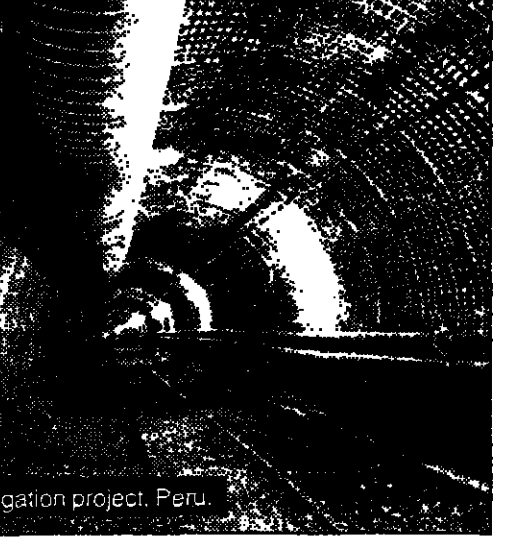
The Agnesberg Bridge, Gothenburg, Sweden



Subway station in Stockholm, Sweden



Landvetter International Airport



Irrigation project, Peru.

**W**e are one of Europe's leading contractors with rapidly increasing worldwide engagements. Internationally we work mainly with technically advanced constructions, although we undertake all kinds of projects. Design-construct and turn-key contracts have become something of a speciality for us. Technical know-how of high standards is one reason for our success. A good and sound economy, which guarantees the fulfilment of all our engagements, is another. Our turnover in 1978 was 7 623 million Swedish Kronor.

This is our consolidated balance sheet, December 31, 1978—in millions of Swedish Kronor (1,000 Swedish Kronor—approximately US \$ 227 in June, 1979).

<b>Assets</b>		<b>Liabilities and Equity Capital</b>	
Current assets:		Current liabilities	1,805
Cash in hand and bank balance	1,359	Uncompleted contracts	
Receivables	2,814	Bills from commence-	
Properties classed as current		ment of contracts	7,447
assets	2,054	Expenditures from	
	6,227	commencement of contracts	<u>-5,970</u> 1,477
			3,282
Fixed assets:			
Other receivables	334	Long-term liabilities	2,439
Shares and participation		Untaxed reserves	1,083
certificates	196	Share capital	135
Machinery and equipment	324	Reserves	201
Properties classed as fixed		Net profit for the year	123
assets	182		
	<u>1,036</u>		
	7,263		
Total SKr m.		Total SKr m.	<u>7,263</u>

**SKANSKA** 

S-182 25 Danderyd/Stockholm, Sweden  
Tel. +46-8-753 80 00. Telex 11524 Skanska S.



## U.S. Commodity Prices

**PORK BELLIES**  
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

1.50	Feb	42.30	44.80	42.50	41.92	+
1.50	Apr	42.25	44.10	42.55	42.77	+
1.50	Jul	42.90	44.60	43.55	43.71	+
1.50	Mar	47.15	52.25	51.40	49.25	-
1.50	May	49.10	51.65	50.80	50.00	+
1.50	Jun	50.10	51.50	50.60	50.00	+
1.50	Aug	49.75	49.75	49.77	49.77	0
Est. sales: 7,485; sales Tues. 7,207						
1.25	Total open interest: Tues. 17,291, off 86 from Mon.					
2.75	EST BROTHERS					
		30 Mar	1 Apr	2 May	30 Jun	
	Jun	43.80	46.00	47.55	47.85	+
	Jul	45.90	46.40	47.50	48.40	+
	Aug	45.25	45.75	45.55		0
	Sep				42.60	0
	Oct				42.28	+
	Nov				42.25	+
	Dec				42.25	+
	Jan	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50	+
	Feb				44.80	0
1.50	Sales Tues. 14,100					
1.50	Total open interest: Tues. 17,291, off 28 from Mon.					

77.89	77.89	77.89	77.89	+0.26
98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	+0.35

Total open interest Tues. 4 Mon.

[illegible]

09%					
Dec	87-16	87-21	87-15	87-21	+8
Mar	87-13	87-14	87-10	87-12	+18
Jun	87-04	87-06	87-04	87-06	-2
Sep	87-01	87-02	87-02	87-02	-2
Dec	86-25	86-26	86-24	86-24	-2

Sales: Tues. 5,147 contracts

Total open interest Tues. 69,749, off 58 from Mon.

FIVE & FIFTEEN					
	June 12, 1977				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
<b>SWISS FRANC</b>					
June	0.5784	0.5742	0.5782	0.5782	-1.0000
Sept	0.5916	0.5917	0.5902	0.5908	-0.0002
Dec	0.6003	0.6012	0.6000	0.6000	-0.0003
Mar	0.6080	0.6094	0.6075	0.6075	-0.0005
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6160	Unch
<b>GUILDER</b>					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

FRENCH FRANK					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2257b	Unch
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2228	Unch
Dec.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2228	Unch
YEN					
June	4545	4551	4538	4548	-0.01
Sept	4572	4402	4584	4584	-0.02
Dec	4643	4648	4630	4638	-0.02
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	4674a	4675a	Unch
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0975	2.1100	2.0445	2.1038	+0.008
Sept	2.0845	2.0940	2.0840	2.0825	+0.0015

Dec	2.0776	2.0840	2.0715	2.0748	+0.0008
Nov	2.0640	2.0708	2.0640	2.0640	Unch
<b>CANADIAN DOLLAR</b>					
June	0.8535	0.8537b	0.8527	0.8527	+0.0001
Sept	0.8525	0.8526	0.8513	0.8518	+0.0005
Dec	0.8521	0.8521	0.8506	0.8515a	+0.0009
Nov	0.8515	0.8515	0.8500a	0.8500a	Unch
<b>DEUTSCHE MARK</b>					
June	0.5240	0.5294	0.5253	0.5234a	-0.0019
Sept	0.5294	0.5302	0.5287	0.5289	-0.0005
Dec	0.5307	0.5338	0.5308a	0.5329a	-0.0019
Nov	0.5299	0.5370	0.5370a	0.5370a	-0.0001
June	51.7				

IVUM LISTRIK NEGARA

**MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
FOR PREQUALIFICATION  
FOR CIVIL CONSTRUCTION**

Semarang Thermal Power Plant serving transmission system. Beginning 29 June must obtain prequalification documents and the non-refundable amount of US \$100,000.

PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara  
Jl. Blok M 1/135  
Jakarta  
Indonesia  
PLNPT IA

documents will be received up until 2:00 PM, September 19, 1979. For the submittal of additional information, prospective bidders must submit a letter from the contractor that fulfill the prequalification requirements will be available only to those prospective bidders who have been accepted by PIN. For more information, call the PIN office at (202) 452-2200.

...the prequalification process by October 22, 1982. Bids must be submitted immediately thereafter to qualify for consideration. A schedule for receipt of bids will be January 1, 1983. The minimum requirements for prequalification, pre-constructed facilities of similar type and of similar size have been placed in successful competition.

evaluation of domestic/foreign contractors, evaluation of bids provided they meet international documents.

The Semarang Thermal Plant Project is being financed by the Government of Indonesia. Only companies of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are eligible to bid.

Jakarta, June 1979.

Perseroan Umum Listrik Negara.

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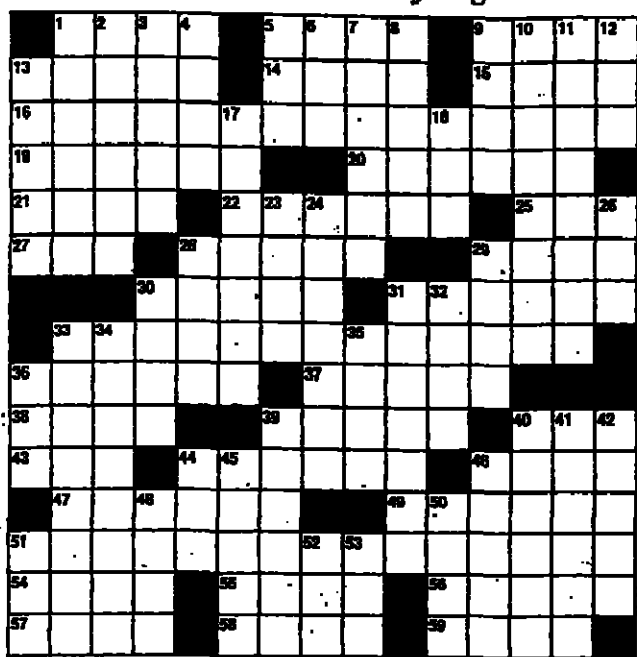






## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Reels  
5 N.T. writer  
9 Cauliflower and rabbit  
13 Spirit in "The Tempest"  
14 "Take—leave it!"  
15 Performance by Steve and Eydie  
16 Romantic problem in Hamilton  
19 "I ain't gonna study war"  
28 Bedouin's—milieu  
21 Ardor  
22 Thread holders  
23 Do a hatchet job  
27 O'Hara's—"Frederick"  
28 Maurice—of Nixon's day  
29 Pokey  
30 Incubating  
31 Between before and after  
33 What Desi used to sing to Lucy  
36 Kind of case  
37 Acts like an expectant father  
38 Church area  
40 Violet, e.g.  
46 Publishing abbr.
- DOWN**
- 1 Patois spoken in La.  
2 U.S.A.F. member  
3 Exorcist's quarry  
4 Aspiration  
5 Relative of P.O.W.  
6 D.A.  
7 Trucks  
8 Hardship  
9—May  
10 Potatoes  
11 On a vacation  
12 Jeanne d'Arc, for one  
13 Sash worn by ancient Jewish priests  
17 Kismet  
18 Sounds of relief  
23 Cloth over a chalice  
24—the world (exhilarated)  
25 Work unit  
26 Copy, for short  
28 Sellouts on B'way  
30—"Baby," song from "Hair"  
31 Cryptography expert  
32 Employer  
33—bone, in the wrist  
34 Circular-knit  
35 Dell  
36 Cask for Chianti  
39 Winter meion  
40 Roadside places  
41 Mrs. Kowalski  
42 Edge  
43 Nibbaw  
44 Hades, in Roman mythology  
46 Martin's partner  
48 Patrick's aunt  
50 Western sight  
51 The cut of one's  
52 Mad or clairvoyant  
53—longa, vita brevis

## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	22	Fair	MADRID	22	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	Overcast	MAHARAJA	22	Fair
ATLANTA	22	Fair	MILAN	22	Fair
BEIRUT	27	At	MONTREAL	18	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	At	MOSCOW	22	Overcast
BERLIN	15	Cloudy	MURKIN	22	Overcast
BRUSSELS	15	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	Fair
BUDAPEST	26	Cloudy	OSLO	22	Cloudy
CAGAYAN	26	Cloudy	PARIS	16	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	14	Overcast	PRAGUE	22	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	Overcast	ROME	16	Overcast
DUBLIN	15	Overcast	SOFIA	22	Overcast
EDINBURGH	14	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	19	Overcast
FLORENCE	13	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	Fair
FRANKFURT	22	Cloudy	TORONTO	22	Cloudy
GENEVA	22	Cloudy	TURIN	22	Cloudy
HELSINKI	21	Cloudy	VIENNA	26	Fair
ISTANBUL	25	Fair	WASHINGTON	22	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	Fair	ZURICH	21	Fair
LONDON	16	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	25	Fair			

(Weather's outlooks U.S. and Canada of 7:00 AM; Los Angeles of 8:00 AM; all others of 7:00 AM.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

June 13, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on last prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotation: daily (d), weekly (w), monthly (m), quarterly (q), semi-annually (s), annually (a).

**BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.**

(w) Bond Fund SF 72.25  
(w) Bond Fund SF 72.25  
(w) Bond Fund SF 71.50

**RANGUE VON ERNST & CIE.**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**BRITANNIA TRUST (AMERICA) LTD.**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**CREDIT SUISSE**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**EARNED Fd. Box 1165, Nassau, Bahamas**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**FIDELITY PO Box 606, Hamilton, Bermuda**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**JARDINE FLEMING**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**LYONDA BANK INT. POB 49 GENEVA 11**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda)**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**SWISS BANK CORP.**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

**UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT**

(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42  
(w) Bond Fund SF 14.42

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



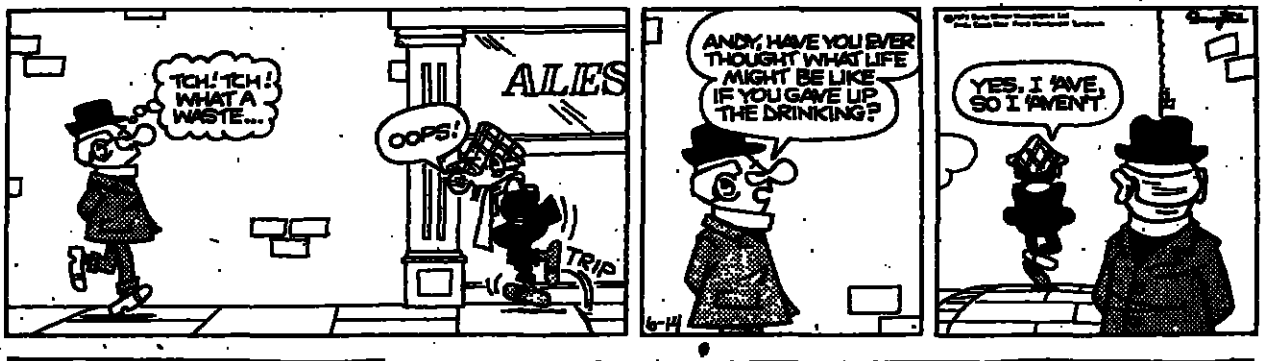
## BLONDIE



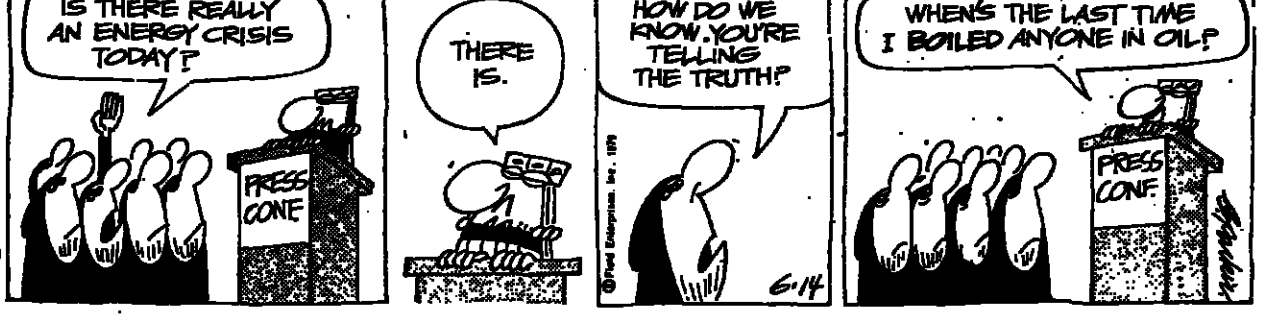
## BEETLE



## BAILEY



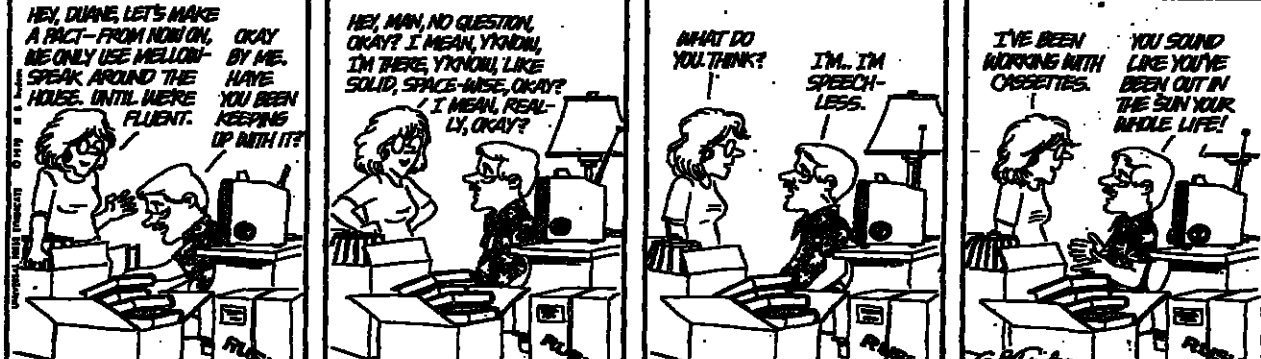
## WIZARD OF ID



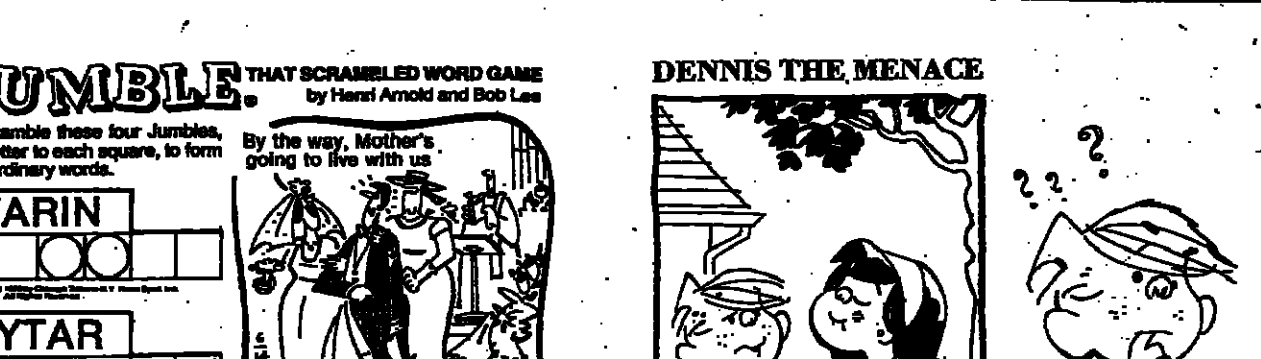
## REX MORGAN



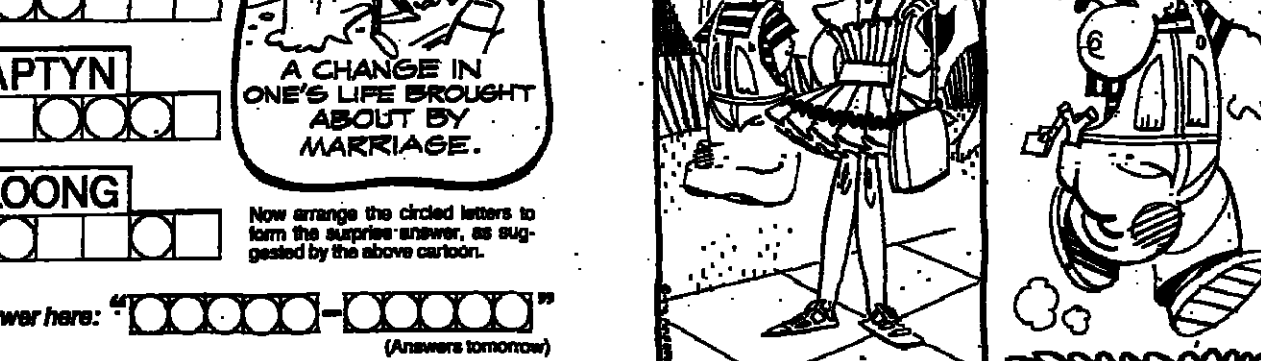
## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE WHITE ALBUM

By Joan Didion. Simon &amp; Schuster. 233 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN HER FIRST collection of essays since the celebrated "Slouching Towards Bethlehem" (1968), Joan Didion tells us, "Quite often during the past several years I have felt myself a sleep walker, moving through the world unconscious of high issues, oblivious to its data, alert only to the stuff of bad dreams, the children burning in the locked car in the supermarket parking lot, the bike boys stripping down stolen cars on the empty street, the freeway sniper who feels 'real bad' about picking off the family of five, the hustlers, the insane, the cunning Okie faces that turn up in military investigations... all the ignorant armies jostling in the night. Acquaintances read The New York Times, and try to tell me the news of the world. I listen to call-in shows."

And, to be sure, "The White Album" — a reference, one supposes, to the most unsettling of Beatles albums — is full of the stuff of the bad dreams of the '60s, of the Manson family ("I remember that no one was surprised"), and the Ferguson Brothers who murdered Ramon Navarro, and a 3-year-old girl abandoned by her mother on the center divider of an interstate highway, and women jumping out of windows, and Hell's Angels on their Harley's, and the fire that comes to Malibu, not to mention Jim Morrison and the Doors or Huey Newton and the Panthers or Bishop James Pike.

But it is also full of Miss Didion, the dreamer of bad dreams, Doris Lessing, she says, registers "every tremor along her emotional fault system." So does Miss Didion, the migraine headache, the "vestigo and nausea," the "condition" that has "the kind of name usually associated with telethons"; the contemplated divorce; the bottle of bourbon in the hotel room; the dread in the sunlight; an inexplicable desire to be in Honolulu; her conviction that "narrative" no longer suffices, the script has been mislaid, happy conclusions are impossible, certain images refuse to make sense, and life ends up like so many feet of film on the cutting room floor of a movie never finished. Her nervous system is a San Andreas Fault.

Finally, "The White Album" is full of Miss Didion as a reporter and a Californian. Perhaps because her last two novels, "Play It As It Lays" and "A Book of Common Prayer," were so sinister and derailed, so daunting in their stare at the soul, I forget what a splendid reporter she is. The self is always there but, unlike so much New Journalism, so are the facts — on orchid breeding, on the theory of the shopping mall, on how water moves around in aqueducts, on Bogota and the Hoover Dam.

It is, incidentally, fascinating to see what the reporter includes about Latin America and the Hoover Dam that the novelist chose to leave out. As for the Californian, she is nonpareil. The freeways, the beaches, the lifeguards, the Polo Lounge at the Beverly Hills Hotel, the Santa Ana wind, the rattlesnakes, the taco parlors and Hollywood, especially Hollywood, are her topography as well as her topology. She will not disdain them. In New York, "the air was charged with crackling and shattering and opinions, and we pretended we had some." The country itself she sees as "a projection on air, a kind of hologram, an invisible grid of image and opinion and emotional impulse." But Hollywood is love and money, and no one, not even Nathaniel West, has written about it as well as Miss Didion.

The reporter, the Californian as the sleep walker with bad dreams, the very mood of dread in the sunlight — for a cyanide lollipop, it is as if the absurd and the irrational were harder to bear under a big sky, with the temperature in the (see Camus), violence, instead, opinion, crackles but doesn't shut out. No wonder she wants to eat lunch in a greenhouse. Language, her seismograph and style her way, try rearrange one of her sentences, as you've realized that the sentence was inevitable, a hologram.

Why, if the '60s so unnerve Miss Didion, does the women movement get an elegant kiss and Vietnam go unmentioned? This misses her mood, Randall J. Zell said that T.S. Eliot, "one of the most subjective and daemonic poets who ever lived," would be written "The Waste Land" at the Garden of Eden. Miss Didon resides in the Garden of Eden, her politics are far from being a ventral-left.

"I suppose," she says, "I am in a little about just that: the smug of belonging to a generation, the trustful of political highs, the torrid irrelevancy of growing convinced that the heart of a new lay not in some error of a blood. If man was bound to: then any social organization bound to be in error. If we premise which still seems to me accurate enough, but one who robbed us early of a certain capacity for surprise."

And yet she is surprised, in desert. She experiences that "fracturing of a sensibility" she finds in Doris Lessing. Lessing continues to buy toward a solution; Miss Didon, settles for fragments. But brilliant fragments! It is as if a clever editor at Trend magazine had assigned Samuel Beckett to write a series of articles on the zing blackness where we live.

John Leonard is on the staff of New York Times.

## Top Price Paid For Blake Works

LONDON, June 13 (AP) — New York book dealer John Fleming Inc. paid £70, (\$140,000) today for an 18th-century book of poems and etchings by William Blake — the highest ever paid for a single work of English literature, the London auctioneer's Christie's said.

"Songs of Innocence and Experience," with 54 pages of drawings and printed by the British poet himself in 1789, was one of a collection of rare books owned by American collector Arthur H. Hays Sulzberger Jr., of Queensbury, N.Y., who auctioned it in four stages here.

The first sale today totalling £619,000 (\$1,238 million) about one-quarter of the collection. The auctioneer said this figure outstripped their original estimate that the total of nearly 300 works being sold by Houghton would fetch some £1 million.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Trust

At two tables both pairs followed the bidding sequence shown in the diagram, but for quite different reasons. At one table, South's one club was a strong, artificial system bid. At the other table, South, using standard methods, indulged in an imaginative eccentricity when he made the same bid. Both had to make a decision at the three-level, and both judged well by bidding three no-trump, suppressing the powerful spade suit altogether.

After the expected diamond lead, South won and drove out the spade ace. East returned his remaining diamond, driving out the remaining stopper and establishing the balance of his partner's suit. There were only eight tricks in view, and dummy was enticed, but the distribution was such that West was helpless when the spades were run.

After the seventh trick the position was this:

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ 7	♠ A 9 7	♠ A 9 7	♠ A 9 7
♥ 7 5 3	♥ 7 5 3	♥ 7 5 3	♥ 7 5 3
♦ 7 5 3	♦ 7 5 3	♦ 7 5 3	♦ 7 5 3
♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3
WEST		EAST	
♠ 7 5 3	♠ A 9 7	♠ A 9 7	♠ A 9 7
♥ 7 5 3	♥ 7 5 3	♥ 7 5 3	♥ 7 5 3
♦ 7 5 3	♦ 7 5 3	♦ 7 5 3	♦ 7 5 3
♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The diagram shows the position after the seventh trick. West led the diamond six.







